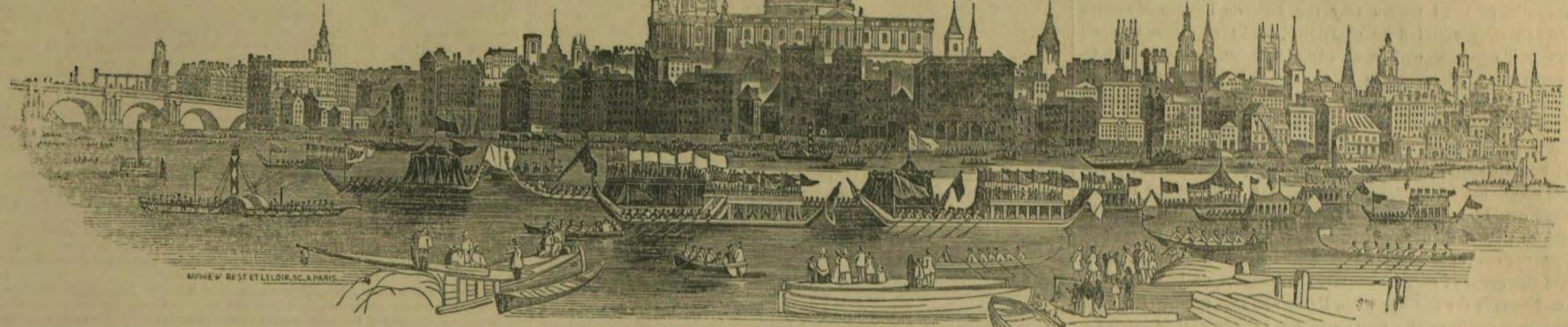


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 135.—VOL. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.

## RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

**A**NOTHER frightfully fatal proof that a great power mismanaged becomes a great mischief, has just occurred; it is one more added to the many lessons that have been given by the saddest kind of experience, of the necessity of perpetual watchfulness and scrupulous care in those who have the control of that agent so obedient to command, but so terrible when that control is withdrawn or suspended—steam.

In proportion to the vast number of passengers daily conveyed along the lines that now cover the surface of the country as it were with a network of iron, and the distance they are carried, the accidents that do occur from a collision of trains are exceedingly few. The loss of life from accidents arising from the working of railroads is far less than that formerly caused by the casualties to which the coaching system was continually liable. But, on the other hand, when a railway accident does occur, it is generally so awful in its nature, and so shocking in its details, that it creates a ten times greater impression on the public mind,

and leaves a conviction behind that, with all its unquestionable advantages, steam is a perilous power to travel by. No people are more alive to the ill effects of this feeling on the part of the public than railway directors, and even if they were insensible to it from a want of perception, they would soon be taught it by their account of receipts. They are, therefore, generally careful in their management "choose trusty officers, keep careful watch;" punctuality, swiftness of transit, and safety are confidently expected, and with few exceptions realised. But when the exception comes it is a striking one, and, we fear, can generally be traced to a lax observance or neglect of the rules that tend to secure the better result. Some such want of precaution is perceptible in the catastrophe on the Midland Counties line.

The circumstances are briefly these. According to what seems to be "customary" at the Nottingham station, a coal train, which had arrived there about two o'clock in the day, had been moved from the down line to that on which the up trains travel. In doing this, the tender slipped off the rail, and was damaged, when about forty yards above the Wilford Gate. The coal wagons, in consequence of their great weight, could not be moved; in order, therefore, to intercept the Derby train due at Nottingham at three o'clock, one of the officers of the railway went to the Beeston station, understanding that no train would be started on the road up till he had returned to Nottingham again. Therefore—

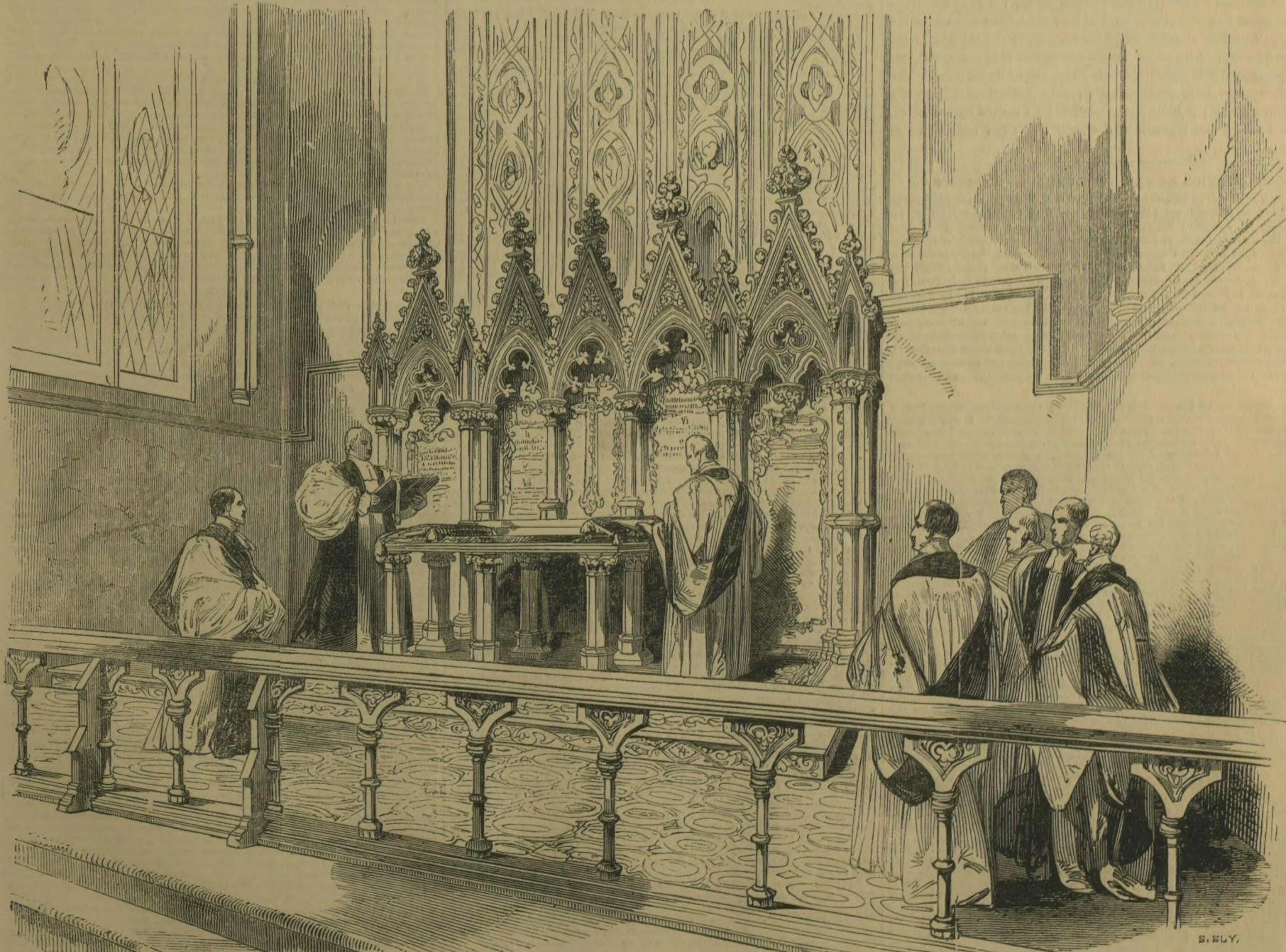
He joined the stoker upon the engine, and proceeded on for Nottingham, at the rate of about four miles an hour. This caution was highly necessary, as a thick fog prevented the stoker seeing more than a few yards before him, and it was probable that some obstruction might be met with on the line. Having proceeded at this easy pace about three quarters of a mile, they heard the rumbling of wheels, and the next moment they were thrown from their elevation by a most violent concussion.

In spite of the supposed understanding, the up train to London was started.

At about 20 minutes to three. The stoker, not having had sufficient instruction, or being reckless as to the consequences, caused the train to proceed at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, notwithstanding that he knew he was on the wrong line. When the two trains met, it thus appears that the down train was travelling at a slow pace, whilst the other was proceeding with great velocity.

The one great fault here was placing the up-train on the down line, and then running it at a rapid rate, "without sufficient instruction, or being reckless of consequences." The first supposition we believe to be the true one; it was ignorance; there had not been enough precaution taken in the first place, and this, in conjunction with the unfortunate accident of there being a dense fog at the time, the two trains advancing towards each other, did not perceive their mutual danger till it was too late to avoid it. One instant all was apparent safety—the next saw wood and iron "crushed like eggshells," and all around a scene of shrieking, confusion, and dismay; with loss of life and limb, the full consequences of which cannot yet be known.

Granting that the railway system has, in the comparatively



THE ALTAR OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL.—CEREMONY OF CONSECRATION.—See next page.

short time since it was called into existence, made a great approach to perfection, still while absolute safety is possible to be attained, we ought not to rest satisfied with what has been effected: "much has been done, but more remains to do." The main cause of this calamity was the want of a clear understanding of what was being done at two different points at the same moment. Science has discovered modes of communicating words, with the rapidity of thought, through darkness and distance; there can be no good reason why the Electric Telegraph should not be generally adopted on every line, and the officers at each station may converse with each other without being subject to the uncertainty of messages to and fro. Expence may be an obstacle, but one such accident as this causes a loss of many hundred pounds, and any plan by which such an expenditure of capital could be saved, would be economical. By daylight there is not much danger of a collision. In the present case, for instance, could the conductors have seen the approaching train, a stoppage could have been effected. But darkness and fogs are as natural as day and sunshine, and must be provided for. The present system of signals might perhaps be improved; they contain the germ of what is required, consisting of lights for the eye, and sounds for the ear when lights are not used. But it is evident, that shrill as the whistle of the engine is, it cannot at a distance, and in the dark, do more than apprise another that it is advancing; it does not give any information as to which line the train is running on. An improvement is wanted in this respect, and in some others. But, above and beyond all the aid that can be derived from physical science, are the moral qualities of scrupulous attention and caution. If, after every possible means have been taken to ensure safety, an accident does happen, there is at least a satisfaction in knowing that, as far as human power could avert it, that power was exercised. In the present instance, we fear that consolation does not exist. It has been stated that the officers of the company had two codes of regulations, the same on most points, but differing in some others. Some had the new, some the old ones; the driver of the train that was going at the most rapid rate, on the wrong line, through a dense fog, had not seen the new regulations at all; he was supplied with them the day after the accident! All this must be avoided for the future. We have overcome one of the things that appeared to place the greatest obstacle in the way of using steam for the purpose of travelling by land; we scarcely ever hear of an accident from its explosive power on any of the lines of road; having conquered that difficulty, shall we fail in the minor point of regulating it? It is one of the most remarkable qualities of this mighty agent, that it is so perfectly under control; an engine of the highest power is more completely under the command of the engineer, than a team of horses is to the best of coachmen. But, on the other hand, any error or neglect in its management is almost fatal.

There is a class of railroad accidents that cannot be prevented; all that arise from the want of individual caution, such as getting out of a train before it stops, or jumping in after it is in motion—these cause frequent casualties, but they arise from no fault of the system, to which all must adapt themselves, or run the risk of the consequences. But, as far as the management is concerned, we are persuaded that nearly absolute safety might be attained. The whole system is a grand triumph over difficulties apparently insurmountable; it must not present defects caused by ourselves, by a want of that vigilance and energy which has enabled us to create it.

#### CONSECRATION OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH, CAMBERWELL.

This magnificent structure (the exterior of which will be found engraved in No. 90 of our Journal), was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Before eleven o'clock, the church was crowded in every part by a congregation of nearly 2000 persons, who were admitted by cards. Amongst them were the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Eden, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of Brixton; the Rev. Tenison Cuffe, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and several other clergymen; Sir John and Lady Pirie, Mr. H. Kemble, M.P., and most of the gentry of the neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received at the door of the church by the Chancellor, Registrar, Vicar, Churchwardens, and was by them conducted to the vestry-room. Having proceeded in his robes to the front of the Communion-table (upon which the vessels for the Holy Communion were placed), the Vicar presented to his Lordship the petition, praying him to consecrate the church. The ceremony, according to the form prescribed, was then proceeded with.

The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Storie, the vicar, and the sermon (a very excellent discourse) from the 12th chapter of Deuteronomy, v. 5, was preached by his Lordship the Bishop. Mr. Wesley presided at the organ, and those parts of the service which are chanted or sung were performed by the parochial choirs. At the conclusion of the service (about a quarter before two o'clock) the bells—a fine peal of ten, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Mears, of White-chapel—began to peal, and the Bishop and clergy, and many other gentlemen and their ladies, preceded by the parish authorities with their wands of office, walked to the house of the vicar, in the garden of which, under a temporary apartment, erected as a tent, by Mr. B. Edgington, of the Borough, was laid out a sumptuous repast for 150 persons. Here the company remained for some time, and it was dark before they retired.

This church, which is built on the site of the old one, burnt down in 1841, is a very handsome building—perhaps the most appropriate and elegant building of the kind which has been raised in the neighbourhood of London for some years. It is built of Whitby stone and stone from Caen, in Normandy, in the style of the time of Edward II., when the decorative manner began to be grafted on the plainer English Gothic of the earlier ages. The architects are Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of whom it would be unjust not to say that they have rescued modern church building from the reproach of want of taste and architectural authority, which some recent edifices had brought upon it.

The building consists of a nave, transept, and chancel; a choir, a square tower, ascending from the transept, surmounted with an octagonal spire. The length of the nave is 78 feet; of the tower across the transept of the chancel, 42 feet 6 inches. The breadth of the nave, without aisles, is 25 feet 6 inches; with aisles, 58 feet 6 inches. Length of the transept 80 feet; breadth of the chancel 23 feet. The interior height of the nave is 63 feet, and under the tower the height is 50 feet. The external height of the tower and spire is 210 feet.

Of the interior we shall shortly present our readers with an engraving; so that we reserve the details of the architecture, the fine painted glass, &c., save the immediate scene of the Consecration engraved in the preceding page.

The chancel is fitted up with open stalls, with elaborately carved poppy heads, &c., of oak down each side. The floor is of encaustic tiles, of beautiful fluted character, and containing, near the chancel arch, the Royal Arms, and those of the patrons, &c., of the church, emblazoned in their proper heraldic colours, in porcelain. These tiles, manufactured by Messrs. Copeland and Garrett, of Staffordshire, have been by them presented gratuitously to the parish.

Two stone steps lead to the altar-rails, which are of carved oak. The floor within the rails is also laid down with encaustic tiles, but of a different pattern from the rest of the chancel. Another floor, similarly paved, is raised one step above the rest, upon which stands the altar-table; and on the upright edge of this floor is a border of painted porcelain, composed of a beautiful Gothic foliage, combined with the sacred emblems of the Evangelists.

The altar-table itself is a square stone slab, supported by six octagonal pillars, with elegant foliated capitals. The altar-screen, of stone, corresponds with the style of the chancel. It is composed of five pedimented arches, supported on clustered columns, foliated, with capitals of the characteristic foliage of the time, and the abacus with the "Tooth ornament." The outer arches are again divided into two trefoil arches, with pendants; the central ones have cinquefoil cusps, the featherings of which, at the finials, the crockets, and the trefoil foliage

of spandrels, are of the most chaste design and exquisite workmanship. Within the centre arch is an ornamental cross, enclosed in a border, painted on the wall, on either side of which, in the other arches, are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, &c., beautifully illuminated.

This screen has been executed by Mr. Cox, who was employed by the architects to carve the greater part of the Martyr's Memorial at Oxford. At the back of the screen is the east window, of magnificent stained glass.

The carvings are of unusual beauty, and have been produced by the machine of Mr. S. Pratt, of Bond-street. The designs are cut after some of the most exquisite Gothic remains in various ecclesiastical buildings in England.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

All Paris has caught cold, the cause, the eclipse, which has behaved with combined incivility and cruelty. After drawing our Parisian *gobemouchois* by thousands out on the quays, the balconies, and roofs of houses, to witness its performances, the phenomenon was totally indiscernible, the sky being covered with clouds until the eclipse was over, when they suddenly dispersed. Eager as we Parisians are after any description of novelty or amusement, you may imagine the disappointment of the crowd of expectant astronomers.

Who has not heard of the heart, found six months ago, in a box of lead, at the *Sainte Chapelle*, in Paris? "It is the heart of St. Louis," cried the wonder-mongers. Professors of History, Antiquarians, Chemists, Anatomists, Poets, Priests, Archbishops, and Cardinals, immediately entered into a literary battle—speeches, feuilletons, pamphlets, and sermons, were the missiles of the combatants: when all at once came M. Latrono, and with the shafts of satire brought down the glorious superstructure, raised by Gothic leafing, religious zeal, and romantic imaginations. The heart proves to have beat in the noble breast of a hairdresser of by-gone days, (nicknamed *L'Amour*, by his contemporaries) and the re-interment is ordered to take place by the Priest. But one shaft more is thrown amongst the Zealots before the funeral—a poem by the renowned German critic Schlegel, of which the following is a sample:—

In the "holy chapel" was yesterday found  
The heart of the barber *L'Amour*,  
His sweetheart, poor girl, who best knew its size,  
Determined to place it secure.  
Like a right royal heart, on consecrate ground,  
So that if looked for, it there might be found.  
Is he of the Wigs unknown to fame?  
No—Boileau has loudly sung his name.  
How the pulpit and barber were closely allied  
With full-bottomed, curl, and pig-tail tied.  
His heart may be known by its od'rous smell,  
Of huile-antique, and pomade doth it tell,  
Alive it beat, but for silver and gold,  
It now rests in lead in its cement cold.

Our *gobemouchois* are all agog to behold the Marshal Duke d'Yaly on his return from Algeria—for, lo and behold, he brings with him the choicest specimens of that country. First in the list is the young and handsome son of El-Arrach, who sent the French Governor, in one day alone, 500 pair of ears lately worn in the field by the enemies of France. Then follow the ruling Agas of Constantine, Philippeville, the former secretary of Abdel-Kader, all of them of the rank of Sheiks, and wearing the legion of honour; and last, and not least, is a *Toleb*, that is to say, a learned man of Arabia. He comes to Paris to study Arabian manuscripts; but no doubt he will favour the ladies by casting nativities even of puppy dogs, and tell them by the stars and the moon why their shoes pinch them in hot weather. The banquet to the Marshal d'Yaly, at Marseilles, was prepared quite *à l'Anglaise*, with toasts and speeches. The town voted 30,000 francs for the occasion, and from the pockets of the subscribers came as much more. Well may Marseilles cry "Io triumph" for the conquest of Algeria, whose man critic Schlegel, of which the following is a sample:—

The following is said to be the forthcoming list of the new peers—General Marbot, Victor Hugo, the Duke de Praslin, Bertin de Vaux, General Achard, and Baron Duflaude. The two latter are not yet definitely settled.

The contemplated adoption of a new system of paving has turned half Paris topsy-turvy—created an immense outcry.

The discovery of a Latin poem, by "William Tell," has set our philological antiquaries by the ears. Many have been the presumed contemporary effusions of the land of Schwitz. But it is thought to be the mere forgery, *à la Chatterton*, by some clever imitator. However, as a set off against the above, a genuine MS. of the 16th century has been brought to light. It contains unedited works of Clément Marot, Theodore de Bera, and also an Epistle of Catherine de Medicis, in the days when young, beautiful, and innocent of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Another fossilized human skeleton has been brought forward; but it has been proved the human body does not at any period possess sufficient siliceous matter to produce fossilization. This anthropite, exhumed at Pantin, near Paris, and over which the discoverer chuckled with so much triumph, will neither discompose the settled opinions of geologists nor theologians.

The new hotel taken by the family of the rich American millionaire, Mr. Thorn, resounds with the noise of the workmen employed in erecting a theatre, in which the *élite* of Parisian amateurs are invited to perform. An Italian opera by Cappola, "Nina Paza or Amore," has been selected for the inauguration of this new lyrical temple. The principal part will be taken by the eldest daughter of Mr. Thorn, who was one of the leading stars at the aristocratic concerts of Prince de la Moskowa.

Music, however, is not the only art now taken up and practised with marvellous success by the higher classes of society. Painting shares the same honour.

Since the incursion of the polka new life has been given to the *dance de société*, which languished under the monotonous sway of the quadrille. Our lions and dandies, however, destined even the polka to an untimely death, in their newborn enthusiasm for the mazurka. The difficulty of this dance will, however, prove an obstacle to its adoption in general society. Cellarius has just invented a new waltz, which is to be danced in very slow measure, and to which he has given his name.

One of your countrymen has caused some sensation in our *salons*. After contracting debts to the amount of 130,000 francs, he has managed to escape from prison by means of a bribe of 9000 francs to the gaoler.

We have received by letters from Rome tidings of the death of one well-known in our circles—of the Princess Dorothea Czartoriska, a descendant of the princely houses of Lichtenstein and Dietrichstein, and allied to all the great Galician families. This pious princess had reached an advanced age, and had retired some time since to a convent of the Ursulines.

In the same letters we see that Cardinal Grimaldi is dangerously ill.

By-the-by, in a few days will take place the sale of a magnificent collection of snuff-boxes, the property of the celebrated Cardinal Gonsalvi, whom first minister of the Pope, and who left instructions in his will that the sale should be delayed for twenty years after his death. The term is now expired, and numbers of amateurs are expected to attend. This curious collection numbers some snuff-boxes formerly the property of Napoleon. It is far, however, from equaling that of Lablache. You know that this is the favourite hobby of that giant in mind as well as in body.

By the same courier we hear of further additions to the destruction by inundations in Italy. All the roads are impeded, or utterly stopped. The waters in Florence have swept away edifices, with all their living tenants; and one of the suspension bridges has been carried away. The water is three fathoms deep at the portals of the well-known Santa Croce. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has spared neither his treasures nor his exertions to relieve the universal wretchedness. For 300 years Florence has not witnessed so great a disaster.

M. Thiers's new and voluminous historical work has not yet been published, and already three translations are publishing in the Peninsula alone. Don Sebastian de Minano, M. Joaquin-Maria, and M. Alcalá-Galiano, are the three rival translators. M. Cousin's admirable "Biography of Jaqueline" has increased the enthusiasm for "Pascal," her brother. A new edition of Cousin's "Pensées de Pascal" is forthcoming; a triumph for good literature, and another blow against the Jesuits.

Melancholy indeed is the fate of the illustrious house of Wasa! You have heard of the dire domestic troubles of the present head of the house, and his recent separation from his wife—deprived of a home as well as a throne. He has now just sold his barony of Eichorn, in Moravia, to the Baron de Sins, the Viennese banker, for 1,800,000 francs.

A striking, and certainly not a pleasing, feature of the times is now presented to the eye of the visitor at Tours. The beautiful and ancient abbey church of St. Julian, in that town, is put up for sale or hire, and at this moment serves as a stable! Your astonishment at this desecration may be somewhat mitigated, however, when you remember that, in 1830, "Maison à louer" (a house to let) was inscribed on the outside of the Palace of the Tuilleries itself.

The bats of the deputies who came over to pay homage to the Duke of Bordeau, have been seized at all the shops, by order of the police.

The anniversary of the wedding of His Majesty Louis Philippe will be celebrated by the inauguration of the new *salle de Théâtre* at the Palace of St. Cloud. Méhul's "Raoul de Créguy" is the opera fixed upon for this occasion, and will be performed by the pupils of the Conservatoire.

A curious incident has occurred in the country. Some giraffes arrived at Mons, the other day, for exhibition at the fair, when it was found that the town-gate, not being high enough, it was impossible for them to enter, unless, as in the case of the famous horses of Troy, the town walls were demolished to admit them. This desperate alternative was, however, avoided, by the happy idea of making them pass by the railway terminus.

The great object of interest to our savans, at this moment, is two Egyptian sarcophagi, now in the possession of the Duke of Calabria. They are of the greatest antiquity; one is in black Basalt, the other is whitish stone; and they are covered with most curious and admirably preserved hieroglyphics. Their history is remarkable. They are mentioned in the works of Kécher, and the famous traveller Thevenot; and La Fontaine celebrated them in his epistles. On their arrival from Egypt they became the property of the famous superintendent, Fouquet; afterwards they passed into the possession of Lenotre, the well-known gardener-architect; then into that of the Chevalier Bernin, who erected St. Peter's Monument at Rome; from him to that of their present possessor.

#### FRANCE.

The French papers this week furnish little matter of value either in the way of news or commentary. The state of Spain naturally engrosses much of their attention, but so far as facts are concerned, they are very barren.

A grand banquet has been given at Marseilles to Marshal Bugeaud, on his return from Algeria. The Marshal made a speech, in which he drew a very exacting picture of the state of that colony. He said peace reigned everywhere, from the fortress of Tunis to Morocco. He also dwelt on the immense progress made by the colony, and its importance to France. The Marshal also stated, that Abd-el-Kader had removed into the interior of Morocco.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, authorising the Minister of the Interior to open an extraordinary credit of 240,000 francs, to defray the expense of the experiment of an electric telegraph on a railroad line of at least 24 leagues (60 miles) in length.

M. Châz d'Est Ange, the Ministerial candidate, has been returned deputy for Rennes by 414 votes. His opponent, M. Leon Feucher, obtained 34.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, a new candidate has been proposed for the honour of possessing the hand of the Queen of Spain. A certain number of influential Spaniards and Portuguese have proposed to unite Isabella to the Prince Royal of Portugal, Pietro d'Alcantara, the eldest son of the Queen Donna Maria da Gloria. This Royal Prince is a child of seven years of age. Isabella is fourteen. The young couple would be merely affianced, and they would then wait the majority of the young husband. The partisans of this alliance anticipate immense advantages from this arrangement, absurd as it is to draw political conclusions from a proposal for the marriage of two mere children.

The *Sentinelle* of Toulon states that, in order to reduce the number of sailors, the Minister of Marine has desired the Maritime Prefect to discharge all those who have been six years in actual service of the Government, and those who can reckon thirty months of such service since the last levy.

The *Débats* again returns to the subject of the comparative merits of a railway or canal across the Isthmus of Suz, and, after labouring three columns of argument, adheres to its previous opinion, that the preference is to be given to a canal.

Some of the Paris opposition papers state that Admiral Dupetit Thouars has received orders from the Government not to return to France for two years, or at all events till the end of the next session of the Chambers. The *Press* confirms this report, but states that the Admiral had the choice of either coming home at once, or remaining on his travels for two years, and that he chose the latter.

The publication of the intended marriage of the Count de Jarnac, Secretary of the French Embassy at London, with the daughter of the late Lord Foley, said to be the rich heiress, has been posted up at the Mayors of the first arrondissement of Paris.

Marshal Bugeaud, Duke of Isly, has arrived at Paris, and is said to have immediately waited on the King.

#### SPAIN.

The accounts upon the subject of the recent insurrectionary movement of General Zurbano are so contradictory, that it is difficult to glean any thing positive respecting him or the progress made by his followers. The *Débats* and the Spanish Ministerial papers affect to consider it impossible that Zurbano can effect any thing or even escape the Government forces, but on the other hand it would seem that he is acting with great vigour. A letter from Bayonne of the 20th represents him as making rapid progress. On his arrival at Soris on the 18th he found that the political chief had issued a *bando*, declaring him a rebel, and directing him to be shot, as soon as his identity should be established. Zurbano, however, turned the tables upon him, and caused him to be shot as an example to persons in authority not to publish such sanguinary instructions. A battalion of the regiment of Saragossa had pronounced for Zurbano. A rising had taken place in Guipuscoa in favour of the constitutional cause, and Iturbide had placed himself at the head of the movement.

Accounts from the other northern parts of Spain allude to the excitement prevalent there. Saragossa was declared in a state of siege. The valley of Tena, in Upper Arragon, has taken part in the Zurbano movement. By a Royal decree, issued at Madrid, signed by General Narvaez, the followers were declared outlaws, and, as such, were to be shot "without any other delay than that necessary to enable them to die like Christians."<sup>ss</sup> Zurbano also had issued a proclamation, from Najva, in the name of liberty, stating that the Royal authority in Spain was usurped; and ordering all the authorities of the "intrusive" Government to relinquish their functions under pain of death. The inhabitants of some of the villages are placed in rather an unpleasant predicament between the contradictory commands of Narvaez and Zurbano.

Our letters from Madrid of the 20th are filled with accounts of rejoicings on the Queen's saint-day, and descriptions of a magnificent ball given by Narvaez to the two Queens, the whole of the *corps diplomatique*, and 1,500 of the fashionable of Madrid. The affair is the more remarkable as being the first time that a Queen of Spain has honoured a subject with her presence at an entertainment, with the exception of Queen Christina, when Regent, to Count Toreno. The two Queens were accompanied by the Infant Luisa, and by Don Francisco de Paula and his family. The ball was opened by General Narvaez, in a quadrille with the Queen, who, it is said, appeared in excellent health, was in great spirits, and danced with perfect grace. In the second quadrille her Majesty honoured Count Bresson, the French Ambassador, with her hand, while Mr. Bulwer, the English Minister, performed the part of

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

THE CELEBRATION OF DIVINE SERVICE.—The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have presented an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they entreat his Grace to consult with the Bishops on the best mode of putting an end to certain diversities in the celebration of Divine Service; and, for that purpose, to procure their concurrence in some uniform interpretation of those Rubrics in the book of Common Prayer which may seem obscure or conflicting, and in some uniform rule for the direction of the clergy with respect to certain forms and practices which have, more or less, fallen into desuetude.

The Archdeacon of Surrey, the venerable S. Wilberforce, held his Visitation on Monday last at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has licensed the Rev. Frederick Rogers Blackley, late of All Saints, Birmingham, to the curacy of North Harborne, Staffordshire, on the nomination of the Rev. Thomas Green Simcox, M.A., vicar.

NEW CHURCH AT COVE, NEAR FARNBOROUGH.—Thursday last, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, which has lately been erected at Cove, near the Farnborough station. The church is a small but very neat one; and the windows are filled with stained glass. The stone composing the building, is similar to that of Windsor Castle. The architects, Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, were highly congratulated at the conclusion of the ceremony by the Lord Bishop, who observed that the edifice was the only one of the kind that he noticed nothing objectionable in.

## COUNTRY NEWS

THE INFANTICIDE AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—The prisoners, Miss Ralton, Mr. Sheriff, and Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, have been again brought before the coroner's inquest, but no further evidence of any importance was adduced, and a general verdict was returned. The prisoners were also placed at the bar of the public office before Mr. Hill, Mr. Barker, Dr. Deane, and Dr. Briscoe, magistrates of the county. The prisoners declining to say anything in their defence, were each committed to Stafford, Miss Ralton for concealing the birth of her child, and the other prisoners as accessories. The magistrates intimated that they would take bail; themselves in £80, and two sureties for each prisoner in £40. Mr. Sheriff, the surgeon, who attended Miss Ralton, was also committed to take his trial for felony at the ensuing assizes.

THE MURDER AT YARMOUTH.—A man named Frederick Boatright has been taken into custody on suspicion of being either a principal or an accomplice in the above horrible transaction. It appears there was a very strong suspicion prevailing in Yarmouth, in consequence of Boatright's dissipated habits and previous character, that he was in some way connected with this horrible tragedy. When told that he was suspected of being concerned in the murder of Mrs. Candler, at Yarmouth, he appeared much agitated, and changed colour. He was conveyed to the station house, and afterwards underwent an examination before the magistrates of the borough. The prisoner, who has returned from sea within the last eighteen months, is a man of between 23 and 24 years of age, and was considered a very bad character.

MATRIMONIAL HOAX AT UXBRIDGE.—On Tuesday seventeen young men were charged at Uxbridge, with a disgraceful assault upon Mr. Stone. It appeared that Stone had inserted an advertisement in the *Maidstone Gazette* for a wife, and that advertisement had been answered by a shopkeeper's apprentice, of Uxbridge, in the name of "Frances Gower," and enticed Stone to Uxbridge, where the defendants and others pushed him into a pond and pelted him with mud. The magistrates fined the ringleader twenty shillings, and let the others off. Mr. Stone, who has been an attorney's clerk, resides at No. 4, Albany-road, Camberwell. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, of rather above the middle stature, remarkably staid countenance, dark-brown hair, considerably bald on the top, dark-brown bushy whiskers, dark hazel eyes, and apparently nearly fifty years of age. He described himself as "now living independent." In his cross-examination he admitted that once before he had advertised for a wife in the *Sunday Times*.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENDERSON.—Thomas Henderson, Esq., Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, died on Saturday morning last. The immediate cause of his death was disease of the heart. Mr. Henderson had held the Professorship of Astronomy since 1834—an office for which he was eminently qualified.

A GAMEKEEPER SHOT.—Saturday night last, Mr. Green, gamekeeper to J. S. Lescher, Esq., of South Weald, Essex, was wounded by a gun-shot, in an attempt to apprehend a poacher, who escaped. Mr. Green lies in a dangerous state.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—SIX LIVES LOST.—Six men, inhabitants of Port Glasgow, are supposed to have been drowned in the Clyde, between Gourock Bay and that place, last Sunday. The boat in which they sailed was found on Monday morning. The probability, therefore, seems to be, as there was no ballast in the boat, and as there was a sail set upon it, that the whole of the persons on board were thrown out by some sudden lurch, that the boat then righted itself, but that owing to the darkness of the night none of them were able to regain it. The master of the boat was about twenty-three years of age. The other sufferers were a man named Arnot, a bleacher, at Gourock ropework, his son, an apprentice plumber, and another young man, Arnot's nephew, a young man from the Highlands, named Dugald M'Intyre, and another young man named John Gray, from Galloway.

MURDER AT STOCKPORT.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Tuesday night, before Mr. C. Hudson, on the body of Eliza Jones, whose death had been caused on the previous afternoon by the violence of her husband. It appeared, the husband in question, whose name is Henry Jones, was a bricklayer, in the receipt of good wages, but unfortunately of very intemperate habits. On Monday, as usual, he was intoxicated, so much so that his master desired him to quit the ground, and return when sober. On leaving his work he met his wife, who kept dodging him to give her some money, two children being then at home in want; but he became excited, and refused to comply or go home. After going from public-house to public-house, he consented, late in the afternoon, to go home, and they were on their way through the town, when a violent quarrel arose between them. The wife was "qually excited, when, in a moment of frenzy and madness, he threw her from him, and kicked her savagely. She fell instantly, and died in the street before any assistance could be obtained, supposedly from some injury sustained by a kick in the stomach. Her husband was immediately taken into custody. The prisoner appears extremely dejected, and is painfully alive to the awful position in which he is placed.

EXPECTED STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS OF LANCASHIRE.—The *Manchester Guardian* states that circumstances have come to its knowledge which induce it to believe that there is an intention on the part of the Lancashire Colliers' Union to cause a general strike. The remarkable feature of this agitation is the proposal by the coal miners to their employers to force a rise in the price of coals, by contracting and diminishing the supply to the public, and then to allow the coal miners to share with them the profits which would result from this artificial scarcity and consequent dearness of an article which, at this season of the year, may be termed a prime necessary of life.

EXTRAORDINARY SUDDEN DEATHS IN NORWICH.—Last week the papers in Norwich mentioned the death of Mr. David Irwin. This gentleman had for upwards of forty years filled a confidential situation in the office of the Conservative newspaper, the *Norfolk Chronicle*. His death was peculiarly sudden. On Sunday last, only five days after his death, great was the astonishment and deep was the regret, at the announcement of the equally sudden death of Jonathan Matchett, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the same paper, which capacity that gentleman had filled upwards of half a century. On Wednesday morning still greater was the astonishment and regret at another awful visitation, in the nearly as sudden death of R. M. Bacon, Esq., the senior partner and editor of the Liberal paper, the *Norwich Mercury*, who had been unwell for the last few weeks.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## ROBBERY OF UPWARDS OF FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS FROM A BANKING HOUSE.

Considerable stir was created in the City on Monday morning, by the discovery that a robbery of a most extensive character was committed on Sunday at the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., bankers, of Clement's-lane. Bank-notes to the amount of from £35,000 to £40,000, or £41,000 were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the wall of the inner office; and securities to a very large amount were also taken by the thieves. It is a remarkable circumstance connected with this robbery, that when it was first discovered, there was no external appearance from which suspicion could be entertained upon entering the office that any robbery had been perpetrated, or attempt at robbery had been made. Everything was in its accustomed order; the iron safe in which the cash and securities were regularly deposited was locked, and the iron chest in which it was usual to deposit the master-key of the safe, to which there were two locks, was also secure. According to one account the money was deposited in the iron safe; and, as usual, a clerk was appointed to watch over its safety during Sunday, and another clerk to perform the like duty during the night. One of the partners remaining at home on Sunday, the day-clerk asked permission to go out for a few hours, which was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evening the other clerk came, and remained during the night; but when business was resumed on Monday morning, and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it was found entirely empty; and yet no force whatever had been used in the employment of the means adopted to rid the chest of its valuable contents. Of course, all is conjecture upon the subject. It is the practice of the partners of the firm, to relieve each other in the heavy cash business of the house at stated periods, and each of them keeps keys of the safe and iron chest, and it is supposed that one of the gentlemen left behind him his keys, upon some occasion of hurry or forgetfulness, and that with these keys the places of former security were violated. Some force had been used on a tin box in which several valuable securities were kept, but it appeared that the thieves had made some mistake with regard to the exact position of these documents, for they worked on the wrong side, and were so far disappointed. They laid hands upon enough, however, to console them for their blunder, as appears from the enormous list of bank-notes announced in a large handbill. In that handbill are the particulars of the stolen Bank of England notes, which amount altogether to £40,710. Of these bank notes are 168 for £5, 40 for £10, 37 for £20, 10 for £30, 12 for £40, 9 for £50, 10 for £100, 5 for £200, 1 for £500, and 35 for £1,000. The hand-

bill states that further particulars of the bills of exchange will be published, and that whoever will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the guilty party or parties, or either of them, and recovery of the property, or any part thereof, shall receive £3,000 reward, or a part thereof, proportionate to the sum which shall be recovered. Mr. Hobler has been employed by the banking-house to investigate the case, and has secured the assistance of Daniel F. Rester, the officer. The house of Rogers and Co. is in rather a quiet thoroughfare, and, on Sundays especially, comparatively deserted, the houses being chiefly let out as offices, and occupied in other than business hours, merely by the male or female keepers. This would so far afford facilities for the unobserved approach of the thieves, a court running also within two doors of the bank. The house of Rogers and Co. has always been considered one of decided property, and the head of the firm, now advanced in age, is well known as the author of the "Pleasures of Memory." Business has since proceeded in the establishment in the usual quiet way. The transaction—the possession of the keys, the opening of the strong-room, and the principal party being fairly on "the road"—occupied less than three-quarters of an hour.

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Mr. Hobler, who has been employed by the firm, started immediately the robbery was discovered for the Continent, from which place he has returned, and it is believed from the information he there obtained that the guilty parties had not started for France. The supposition now entertained is, that the produce of the robbery is secreted, and that the notes will not be put in circulation for the present. One of the superior officers of the City police received a letter in the course of Tuesday, informing him that the whole of the property which was stolen from Messrs. Rogers' banking-house was deposited in a house in the neighbourhood of Walworth; and off two of the force were sent in a cab to act upon the premises. The letter was anonymous, written in a wretched manner, and turned out to be a hoax. The cabman was the only one who gained by the report, for the poor man who owned the house, upon being shown the warrant, expressed the greatest surprise and indignation at the calumny, and invited the most scrupulous investigation. The mode in which the robbery was effected is pretty well ascertained, and as the locks of bankers' safes are generally on the patent principle, the probability is that the keys had on some occasion been mislaid, and that advantage was taken of that circumstance to prepare for the robbery. In this case, however, the probability is that the plan could not have been long matured. There are one or two points that may be stated with certainty, from what has transpired. First, that a successful ruse was planned to get possession of the keys of the strong chest; secondly, that the party delinquent has on a former occasion not stood A. L.; and thirdly, that there is a clue to the retreat of the delinquent. In most instances the bills of exchange due on Monday were abstracted from their depositaries, to enhance the value of the property, so that a more ready means may exist for a compromise. This, however, the firm, it is asserted, will unqualifiedly reject.

## ANOTHER DOUBLE SUICIDE.

There seems to be a sort of fatality about great crimes or offences. At all events, there is something pernicious in such examples. Only a short time ago there was a double suicide at Kilmarnock, and now we have to record an event very common in France, but happily of rare occurrence here—the suicide of two lovers. This event took place at an early hour on Monday, at the east end of the metropolis. About a quarter past one o'clock, A.M., police-constable M'Kensie, 371, K, was called to the house of Mr. William Duckett, No. 9, Raven-row, Mile-end, where he met Mr. Davis, the surgeon, of Constable-row, Mile-end, who had also been hastily summoned, entering at the same time. They were ushered into a back parlour, fitted up as a sleeping apartment, where, lying across the bed, they saw the bodies of a young man and a young woman; the former, that of Charles William Duckett, son to the proprietor of the house, who was absent at the time; and the latter, that of a pretty young woman, named Elizabeth Williams, about 28 years of age, to whom the unfortunate young man had for some time past paid his addresses. Lying beside the bodies were found two teacups, which had recently contained some sort of liquid, leading to the conclusion that both must have drunk off the fatal draughts at one and the same moment. On looking about the apartment, the constable perceived two phials, which he handed to Mr. Davis, who, from the odour which they emitted, at once perceived that they had contained hydrocyanic acid; and, having examined the bodies, he pronounced it as his opinion that the deceased parties had been dead several hours, no doubt from the effects of the poison. On the table was found a letter, bearing the following superscription:—

To Miss Margaret Chapman, Lucas-street, Commercial-road.—It is our last and sacred wish that this letter be delivered into the hands of the above lady. Such is our final request, and whomever may find this we pray may give the same to her.—E.W., C.W.D. The handwriting is that of the young man, and displays much firmness. The letter was sealed with black wax, with the following motto:—

Absence pains, but cannot alter.

Duckett and Miss Williams had been long attached, but adverse circumstances having intruded to prevent their union, it would seem as if despair of their ever coming together prompted them to this rash and tragical conclusion. The father is an accountant; his son was twenty-one years of age, and Miss Williams twenty-eight. For upwards of nine years the unfortunate young persons were attached to each other, and were never known to have quarrelled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Duckett's house, and took their departure about half-past five, at the same time stating that they were going to church, at which period they seemed in excellently good spirits. The evening wore on, and eleven o'clock having arrived, the usual time they returned, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards two brothers of the ill-fated girl visited Mr. Duckett, and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, she not having made her appearance, and the lateness of the hour induced them to think that they had met with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm were then felt by all. Messengers were despatched all round the vicinity in search of them; but of no avail. At last, between one and two o'clock, whilst Mr. Duckett was searching about the house, in the hope of finding some letter which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bedroom was fastened on the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned unknown to the family, and had retired to bed, the door was broken open, and there the bodies of the young couple were stretched on the bed, life having been extinct apparently for some time, with their arms round each other's neck. The young man had not been in regular employment for some weeks past. This is reported to have been one circumstance that must have affected his mind, although he never wanted for anything. As regards his unfortunate partner, the poor girl, her mind of late has been affected; she was the daughter of a surgeon (deceased), and her mother resides in Cannon-street-road, in a respectable sphere of life. On a post-mortem examination, half an ounce of prussic acid (of Scheele's strength), was detected. According to the request of the deceased, inscribed on the letter found in the apartment and directed to Miss Chapman, in Lucas-street, it was delivered in the course of Monday afternoon at her residence, and opened in the presence of Mr. Porter, the constable of Stepney. On the envelope being broken open, it was found to contain two epistles, both of which were addressed to that young lady, and written in the hand-writing of Duckett. One was a piece of poetry in twenty-four verses, and is a beautiful piece of penmanship. The title is "The Last Lay of Two Broken Hearts," written and composed by C. A. D., executed in the illustrated style in old English, with a variety of links. It bears the date of Nov. 8, but it has evidently been written as far back as September, which date was erased, but which is still partially discernible. The theme shows a wild paroxysm of love on his part, manifesting the most fervent attachment to the ill-fated girl. He bids adieu to his parents, and all other relations, and prays forgiveness. Poverty had blasted his prospects, and

Since fate had marred their earthly bliss, they would seek an early grave. The wild strain is displayed throughout the whole piece.

His Lizzy begging that his grave might be her grave also.

The second is written in the same superior style, and bears the date of the day, last Sunday, on which he effected his fatal purpose. It states "that ere she (Miss Chapman) had received that epistle they would be in the sweet sleep of death." Fate had marred his bliss in this world—he was prepared to leave it, and she, for whom he had lived, had told him "If you die without me, you will be my murderer!" and, to use the words of Lady Jane Grey, "Death had no terror." Both productions had deep black borders round them.

The inquest on the two lovers was held on Wednesday, at the Fox Tavern, Mile-end. The evidence confirmed the above account, and nothing else material was elicited. The letters and inclosures alluded to were read. At the conclusion of some verses, there was the following document:—

"This is the holy vow, freely given from both our hearts. We have lived for each other. We solemnly and without reluctance mutually consent to die together; testifying to the truth thereof we have subscribed our names, thus proving our perfect will to share the grave of one another."

"ELIZABETH WILLIAMS and

"CHARLES WILLIAM DUCAYTT."

Signed at No. 9, Raven-row, Mile-end Gate, London, Nov. 8, 1844.

Mr. Duckett, the young man's father, said:—My son resided with me. I was aware of his attachment to Elizabeth Williams, and approved of it. I never heard my son speak of getting married, but it is my opinion that he feared his circumstances would never enable him to do so, and it preyed on his mind. He was a candidate for a lucrative situation about twelve months since, and being unsuccessful, he had ever since been desponding. He was twenty-one years of age, and had known Elizabeth Williams nine years. The books he read were chiefly tracts and cheap publications. The witness here produced a large packet of letters he had found in his son's box addressed to him by Elizabeth Williams. They reciprocated his affection, and one of them, of recent date, described the writer as very unhappy, and stated that she cared not how soon the time came to die with him. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased persons, Charles William Duckett and Elizabeth Williams, died from imbibing a certain quantity of prussic acid, but by whom or how administered there was not sufficient evidence before the jury."

SUICIDE OF THE SON OF SIR STEPHEN MAY.—On Tuesday night Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Unicorn, Duke-street, St. James's, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mr. Edward May, son of Sir Stephen May, Bart. The deceased recently arrived from Madras, in one of the Company's vessels, the Mary Ann, and took lodgings in Duke-street. The deceased was very singular in his manner, and appeared extremely dejected, as if troubled in his mind. On Monday morning his cousin came to pay deceased a visit, but was unable to get into his room, on account of his door being fastened; but on gaining access into the room, through another door, the deceased was discovered on the bed quite dead. The bed-clothes were saturated with blood, a knife was by his side, and a wound was observed in his throat. The captain of the vessel in which the deceased returned to England, said that he had known him when in Madras. He had been in the army, but was dismissed by a General Court-

Martial, on account of a quarrel with a brother officer, which affected his mind. The cousin of the deceased gave similar testimony, and said he dined with the family on Sunday, in Holles street, Cavendish-square. The deceased appeared dejected, absent, and melancholy. His father supplied him very liberally with money. He never spoke to his family on the subject of his dismissal from the army. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

FAIRYFUL DEATH IN A BRICK-KILN.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Jeremiah Gray, aged thirty-five years. Mr. William Webb, of No. 10, Albion-road, Dalston, tailor, deposed that about nine o'clock on Thursday night, whilst at supper with his family, he was alarmed by hearing cries of distress proceeding from a field at the rear of his house. He immediately went out, and discovered the deceased standing with his arms outstretched, having the whole of his clothes in a complete blaze from head to feet, and calling for "God's sake to help him." Witness, with the assistance of a policeman and a young man, dragged the burning remains off his body till he was completely naked. Witness then took off his own coat and wrapped it over deceased, and with assistance he was carried to the above hospital. The deceased was at first quite sensible, and said that, having had a penny given him, he bought some potatoes, and had proceeded to the brick-kiln, near which he was found, for the purpose of roasting them, when he was overpowered by the vapour, and, falling asleep, his clothes became ignited. He further stated that he had no home or friends, being quite destitute. The house surgeon said the deceased, when admitted, was burnt in a most dreadful manner. He lingered until the next morning. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, whilst Mr. G. Littlewood, lamp-contractor, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury, was driving a horse in a chaise-cart along Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, towards the Green, the horse, a vicious animal, suddenly took fright and dashed forward. On descending the hill on the west side of the Sessions-house the horse fell and rolled over. The sudden jerk threw the driver out of the cart, and his head came with great force against the curb-stone. Mr. Littlewood's skull was entirely knocked in. He was conveyed in a state of insensibility to a surgeon's near the spot, who directed his removal to St. Bartholomew's, whither he was conveyed, and, after receiving every attention from the house-surgeon, expired at half-past eleven. Mr. Littlewood has left a wife and family. He was about forty.

SINGULAR CASE.—On Monday afternoon Mr. Wakley held an adjourned inquest, at the Pembroke Arms Tavern, Pembroke-square, Kensington, on the body of Mary Garfield. It appeared that the deceased had been living for twelve months as cook in the service of Mr. Collett, a gentleman holding an official situation at the House of Commons, and residing at No. 28, Pembroke-square. During the whole time of her living there she was never known to go to bed, but she would sleep sitting in a chair in the kitchen, and her manners were in all respects most eccentric, the other servants scarcely speaking to her, on account of her crossness and snappish manner of answering them. On the night of Wednesday week, about half-past eleven o'clock, Rose Jackson, the nursemaid, after having supped with deceased, who during the evening appeared in her usual good state of health and spirits, took the candle off the table to go up to bed, when the deceased called her back, and asked her to leave the candle. She did so, and on coming down again into the kitchen the next morning, about seven o'clock, she found the deceased in the kitchen, dressed as she had left her on the previous night, lying on the floor, and quite insensible. A surgeon was sent for, who applied hot water to the deceased's stomach and feet; but she died in about an hour. In accordance with the medical testimony, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR LEICESTER.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Leicester, on the body of Edward Jowett, an unfortunate man killed on the railway near that place on the previous Thursday. From the evidence of the two principal witnesses, the driver and a worker of a coal train which left Leicester for Rugby, about seven o'clock on Thursday night, it appeared that deceased acted as breakman to the same train, and accompanied them on that occasion. After passing through the Knighton-hill Tunnel, which is little more than a mile from Leicester, one of the coupling chains connecting the coal trucks broke, and the train was stopped to remedy the accident. This having been done, the engine was again set in motion, but owing to the humid state of the atmosphere, and consequent slippiness of the rails, the wheels did not "bite," and the deceased got down off the truck on which he was riding, and crossed the line for the purpose of obtaining a little sand to



TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.



BALLOTTING FOR PRESIDENT.

up their returns for the county; and thus, in a state far exceeding Scotland in extent, and almost equaling it in population, the votes for the chief magistrate of the United States and his substitute, for the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state, for a senator and representative to Congress, for three representatives to the state of New York, for four coroners, a sheriff, and a clerk to the county, were taken, and the business of the election finished with ease, and with the most perfect order in three days."

The first scene is from the last grand demonstration of the Democrats, on the night of Nov. 1—a torch-light procession of immense extent. Our artist saw it at the time when it was preparing to move from Tammany Hall, the democratic head-quarters; and when torches, banners, &c. were accumulated together with a picturesque brilliancy, which was lost when they were spread over miles of streets.

The torch-light processions, of which the Democrats are very fond, are, artistically speaking, decided failures; an enormous waste of material, without arrangement or the slightest idea of effect: a splendid banner, for instance, beautifully painted on white satin, with gold, at an expense of, perhaps, a hundred dollars or more, will be carried in the dark; or, perhaps, some boys with a few torches behind it; while far in the distance, the eye will be attracted to a blaze of light, which, on approaching, will be found to be a multitude of boys of all ages, from 14 downwards, with a host of brilliant torches, lighting each other; and a stupid little transparency of a racoon hanging from a gallows, or any other equally flattering type of Henry Clay's political fate.

The large building to the left of the view is Tammany Hall, brilliantly illuminated; the balconies filled with company hurraing with extacy; and the steps crowded with spectators. Across the street is suspended, from the attic of the hall to a lofty young hickory-tree, a large banner, inscribed with the candidate's name. In the procession are a large eagle, backed by a wreath; a huge ship, inscribed "Free Trade," and "Sailors' Rights," on the sail; and a large transparent star, inscribed "Texas"; whilst the brilliancy of the whole is heightened by a powerful Drummond light.

Our correspondent adds:—Though very far from resembling them, the Whigs and Democrats regard each other in much the same way as the High Tories and extreme Radicals of England do, or did. The Whigs accuse their opponents of being Jacobins, Levellers, Agrarians, vagabond rowdies, banditti, offscourings of foreign gaols, &c.; and that, had they power, they would disorganise society. On the other hand, the Democrats style the Whigs the "Kid Glove Aristocracy," Blue-light Federalists—in allusion to their having warned the British ships of danger during the last war—asserting that if they had power, they would limit the suffrage to high property qualifications, trampling on the poor hard-working mechanic, and filling the land with all the evils of class legislation; and, as a final brand of infamy, they call them "British Whigs," the opprobrious term "British," having been faintly foreshadowed more than two thousand years ago in the old Roman sense of "Punic."

The mode in which this election has been carried on is beyond all praise. The quiet, order, decency, and forbearance observed at all the polling-places in this city were admirable.

#### M. DE LAMARTINE.

M. De Lamartine is a poet, a traveller, a legislator, and a politician. He plays many parts on the stage of life, and is good in them all, though his greatest and widest fame rests upon his poetry, and his prose, which is almost as beautiful. But it is as a politician he has at this juncture come into notice; he is a prominent member of the French Chamber, but has the misfortune to differ from M. Thiers, and the calamity of not agreeing with M. Guizot. He has recently put forth what is called a manifesto, with which the Paris papers are at present busy:—"It was easy to foresee," observes *Le Siècle*, "the effect which it would produce. Legitimists, Ministerialists, Radicals, democratic innovators, all applauded. The manifesto was common ground on which all these different parties could meet. It offered



LAMARTINE.

to them, each and all, the glorification of their own respective opinions, and a text for bitter incrimination against other parties." A production that combines such qualities, was sure of a brilliant reception. But in all things M. De Lamartine has always been a fortunate man; a slight sketch of his career will prove it, although more is known of his writings than of his life, for, to a certain extent, "his soul is like a star, and dwells apart;" his life is rather one of sentiment than action.

Alphonse de Lamartine was born at Mâcon, in the beginning of 1791, when France was in the midst of the storm of the Revolution. His first recollections are of the prison, to which he used to be taken to see his father, who had been arrested, suspected of the crime of being an aristocrat, because he had filled some post in the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family. He survived the reign of terror by living in the greatest privacy, at an obscure place called Milly, afterwards so piously illustrated by his son. There the poet passed a long and innocent childhood, and only left it when he entered the College of the Pères de la Foi, at Belley. After leaving college, and about the year 1809, Lamartine lived at Lyon, and from thence made a short trip to Italy, and then proceeded to Paris, where for some time he lived a gay and joyous life, dreaming and writing and fancying he was a dramatic poet, for which, of all things, his genius is the most unsuitable. In 1813, his health being affected, he revisited Italy. The fall of the empire and the restoration had a considerable change in the destiny of the poet. Nurtured in sentiments and opinions wholly opposed to the revolution, he had never acknowledged the sway of Napoleon. It was to him but the rule of brute force, of numbers, and of the sword. He entered as an officer in the *garde du corps* in 1814, but did not resume his post after the Hundred Days, and his life presents no event of note till 1820, when his "Méditations Poétiques" were first given to the world. The advent of a great poet was at once acknowledged. The work became universally popular, and, thanks to Lamartine, France believed once more in Poetry, the eternity of Love, and the beauty of Nature—things that the verse-makers of the century had wholly forgotten. He profited by the popularity his name had acquired, and entered on the career of diplomacy; he was attached to the French Legation of Florence. He has been an exception to the common lot of poets; every kind of good fortune came to him, and nearly at the same time, fame, wealth, and a marriage of affection with a lady who is, we believe, a native of England. In 1830 he was admitted a Member of the Academy, and since that time he has travelled in the East, of which voyage he has given a most eloquent description to the world. He there lost his favourite daughter, Julie, and returned to France, where he engaged in politics, and soon gained a high position in the Chamber, above the tumult and storm of parties. His work, "De la Politique Rationnelle," and his "Voyage en Orient," appeared in 1834; his "Jocelyn" in 1835; and in 1838 or 1839, "La Chute d'un Ange."

Lamartine lives in that street of splendid houses, the rue de l'Université, where he occupies a spacious hotel and keeps the establishment of a noble, indulging his refined taste for luxury and elegance, and his love of horses, which is so perceptible in his eastern voyage. He will walk to the Chamber in spurs, and after prostrating Arago in an eloquent speech, will gallop off to the Bois, leaving politics on the Tribune. The poet is not always in mysterious conversation with the tearful and pensive muse; he often speaks in his verses of his "humble roof," but it is that of a magnificent chateau, that of St. Point, near Mâcon, and the "modest shades" he celebrates, are those of the majestic forest that surround this aristocratic dwelling.



SMYTH.

STATUE OF GOETHE. AT FRANKFORT.

## STATUE OF GOETHE.

This fine colossal statue of Goethe, which was cast in bronze at the Royal Foundry of Munich, according to the model of Schwanthaler, was inaugurated with great ceremony, on the 23rd of last month, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the illustrious poet's native place. Goethe is represented clad in a mantle, but having his hands free. He wears the simple costume of the present period. His right arm is resting on the trunk of an old tree, and in his left he holds a laurel crown. His eyes are turned towards heaven. The subjects of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal are borrowed from the works of Goethe. In the front, three female figures represent the natural sciences, and dramatic and lyric poetry. On the opposite side is seen, at the right, Goets of Belchingen Egmont, Tasso, and a fawn. On the left, the Bride of Corinth, Prometheus, and the King of the Aulmes. One of the lateral surfaces represents Iphigenia, Orestes, Thoas, Faust, and Mephistophiles, and the other Mignon, Wilhelm Meister, the Harpist, Hermann, and Dorothea.

CHATSWORTH.—The Duke of Devonshire's princely seat at Chatsworth is at the present moment undergoing extensive alterations and embellishments. The two new fountains which have been set in action are truly magnificent—the one called the "Emperor," from a single jet throws a column of water nearly three hundred feet high. The other from several jets sends forth copious streams which rise and fall alternately. Huge masses of rock are collecting and forming into a rock work, and, when completed, will present the appearance of a wild mountain torrent of above three hundred feet long. Some rare plants have been sent to his Grace from one of the most arid parts of Western Africa for the noble duke's conservatory.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ALOE.—A fine specimen of this magnificent plant is now in flower, at Weald Hall, Essex. It is upwards of thirty feet high, and has 25 branches of flowers; it is constantly exuding a sweet juice, which contains 50 per cent. of saccharine matter.

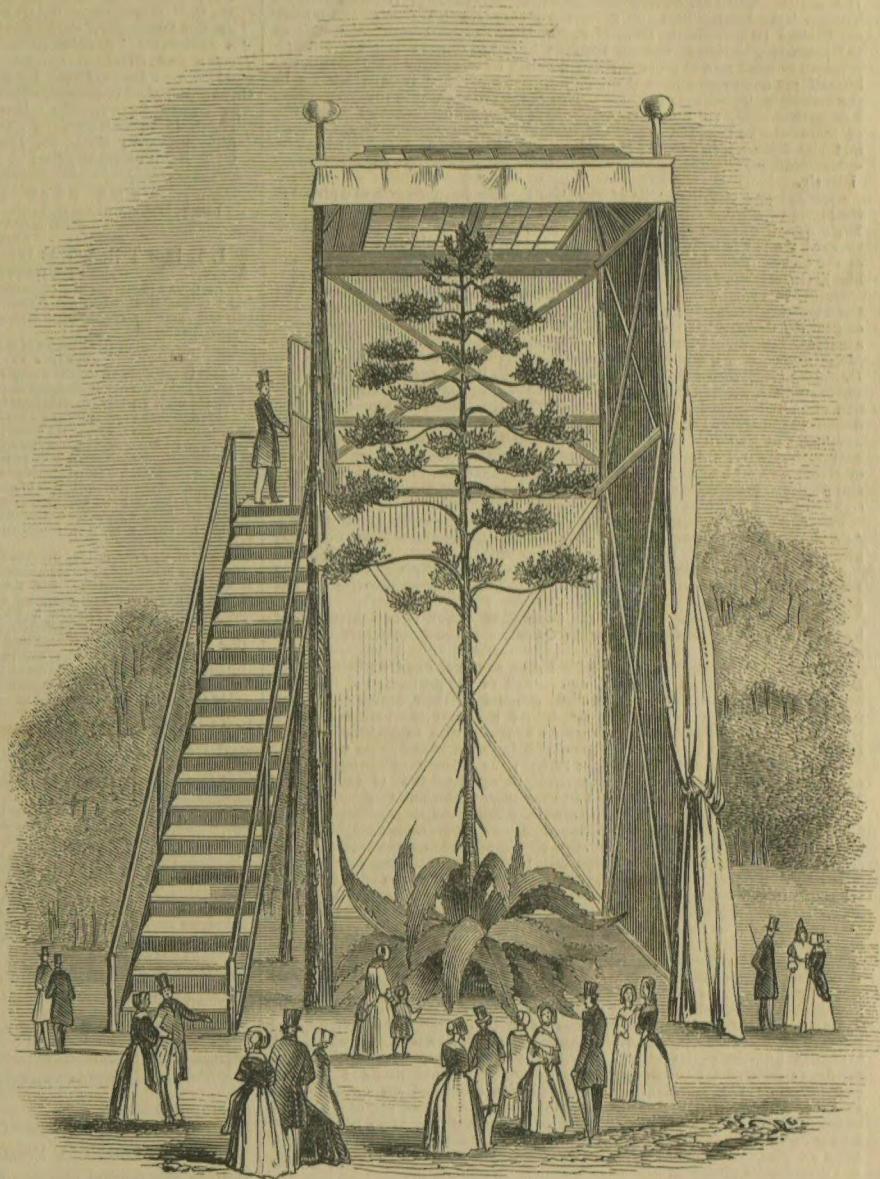
IMPROVED RAZORS.—Messrs. Gilberts, of Sheffield, have succeeded in materially improving the form of the handle of this very serviceable implement, by certain bends and curvatures, which considerably aid its convenience in use; they have likewise made some judicious adaptations of the well-tempered blade; whilst the embellishment of the handle has not been neglected; so as, altogether, to produce a razor which, for elegance and utility, has not been equalled in specimens within our cognizance.

THE DESTITUTE POOR OF LONDON.—The Refuge for the Houseless Poor, which has been opened for several years in the City, will be ready for the reception of objects as soon as the severe weather shall have set in. It is the practice of the committee to throw open the doors of three asylums for the houseless poor in the city of London at the latter end of November. We are sorry to state that the demands upon the funds of the committee for the last year's expenses incurred by the influx of paupers into the city of London have reduced their means of affording assistance very considerably.

## GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

A very fine specimen of the *Agave Americana*, or Great American Aloe, in a state of blossoming, is now to be seen in the garden of the Rev. E. Duke, at Lake House, near Amesbury, Wilts. Such an event always attracts a good deal of attention, as it is of rare occurrence, the plant being somewhat uncommon, and requiring many years in this climate—from 70 to 100—to enable it to flower, after which it dies. The present specimen is exactly a century old. The flower stem first made its appearance on July 1st, and shot upward with astonishing rapidity, sometimes amounting to a growth of six inches in twenty-four hours. Thirty-six lateral branches, of a graceful curved form, spring from the central stem, much after the fashion of a candelabrum. These branches are laden at their extremities with a profusion of flower buds, averaging, as we believe, 150 in a bunch. The flower stem has now, for some weeks, ceased to grow, having attained its extreme height of twenty-five feet. We understand from the gardener (who tells us that up to October 10, 1500 visitors had availed themselves of the permission to inspect it), the plant presents a spectacle as magnificent as it is rare among the many wonders of the herbaceous creation. Our engraving shows the plant, with a temporary staircase, by which visitors may ascend, the more closely to inspect the flowers.

Lake House, the mansion of the Rev. E. Duke, is situated in a valley on the banks of the Upper Avon, about six miles north of Salisbury, and two miles south-east of Stonehenge. It deserves attention as an excellent specimen of the residence of an English country gentleman, erected (most probably) in the time of good Queen Bess. Britton, in his "Beauties of Wilts," Vol. III., thus speaks of it:—"The house is a truly picturesque edifice, with bay windows, gables, and other characteristics of the mode of building which prevailed in the 16th century. The gardens, with their terraces, yew hedges, &c., were laid out at the same time, and are characteristic of the same period."



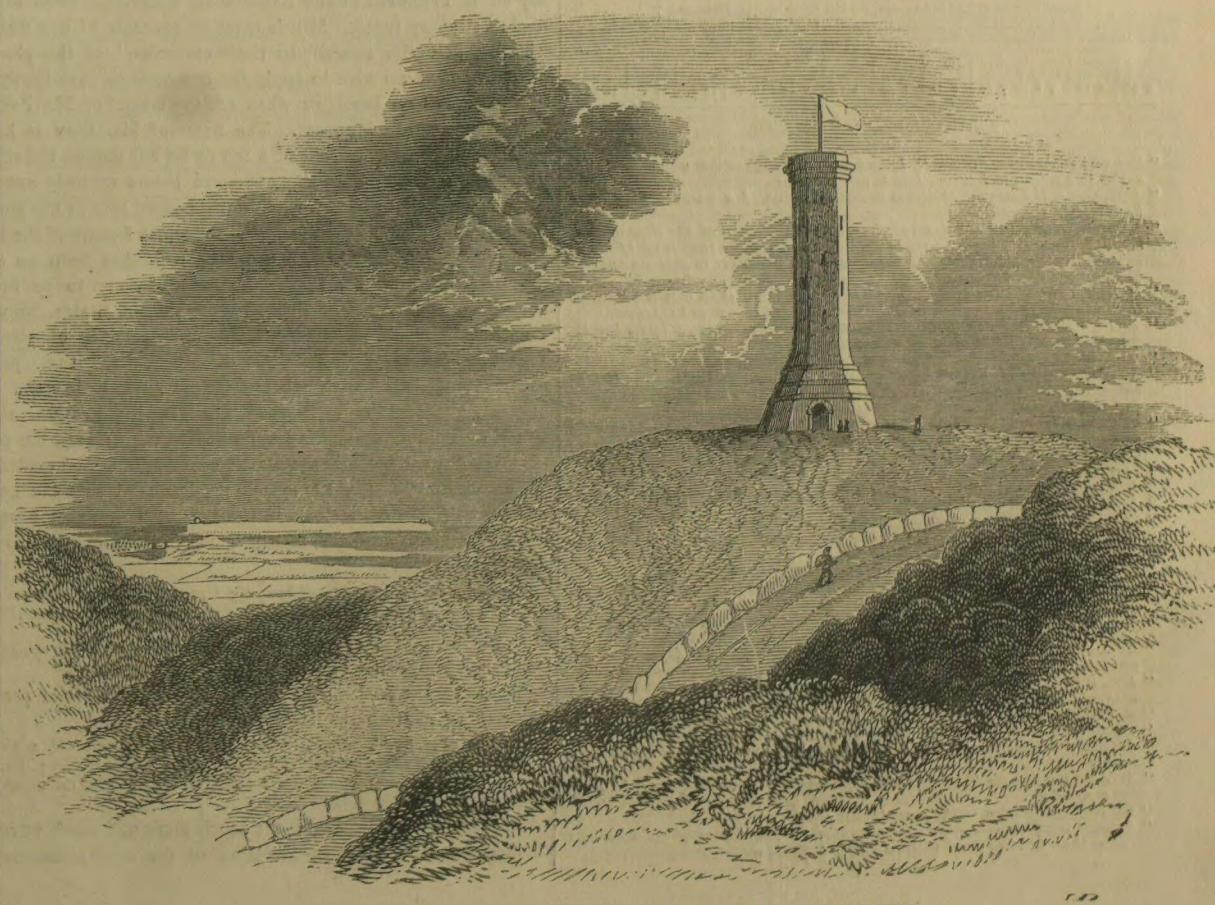
GREAT AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

## MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS MASTERCAN HARDY, ON BLAGDON HILL, DORSETSHIRE

The late anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar (Monday, October 21st), was selected by the inhabitants of the County of Dorset, as the commencement of a work, which does equal honour to the heads and hearts of all concerned. On a day so auspicious in England's history, and so fraught with remembrances of

noble hearts and gallant deeds, did a grateful hand of generous Britons assemble to pay a just tribute to the memory of one who stood foremost in the hot melée, among the defenders of his country, their labour rendered doubly dear by the spot of his monumental pile being the place of his birth, and the associations of his early years being connected with every object which meets the eye from its elevated and commanding position.

At the foot of Blagdon Hill, near Dorchester, Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy was born, on the 5th of April, 1769, in the small village of Martin's



MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HARDY, ON BLAGDON HILL.

Town. On the 30th of November, 1781, he entered the navy, on board the *Hebe*, as an officer's servant; was made midshipman on board the *Hebe*, 5th February, 1790; Lieutenant, on board the *Messenger*, on the 27th November, 1793; Commander on board the *Mutine*, 16th June, 1797; Captain on board the *Vanguard*, August 4th, 1798; and retired from the command of the *Superb*, August 11th, 1819, as a Commodore. Was made a Rear Admiral, 27th May, 1825; and a Vice-Admiral of the White, 10th January, 1837; which he continued till his death, on the 20th September, 1839. Sir Thomas Hardy was Captain of Nelson's ship, the *Victory*, at Trafalgar, and received the naval hero in his arms as he fell. During the latter years of his life he was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, at which excellent institution he died, sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew his kind and generous disposition.

In order to pay a just tribute to the memory of one, so much respected both in the service and in private circles, as well as to allot to the county of his birth its equitable share in the honour of his fame, a project was set on foot some months since by the inhabitants of Dorsetshire, Devonshire, &c., to erect some testimonial to secure both objects. A meeting was called of the inhabitants of the county, which was held at Dorchester, and most fully attended—the result being a subscription towards building a monumental pillar on the summit of the hill of Blagdon—a spot most appropriate for the purpose, as commanding magnificent views of the sea, and surrounding country. Designs were solicited from the most eminent architects, and numbers were sent in for the decision of the committee. The choice fell on the plan of Arthur Henry Dyke Acland, Esq., of Killerton, Devonshire. This gentleman is a magistrate of the county of Devon, son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P. for the county (North Division), and brother of Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P. for West Somersetshire. Although an independent gentleman, and no architect by profession, he is most ardently attached to architectural pursuits; and although he was on the Hardy committee himself, yet on having sent in the design anonymously, and it being selected by the committee without the least knowledge of the designer, he left the committee, hoping they would put the superintendence of the structure into the hands of one of those who had sent in other good designs for competition. This, however, met with difficulty, and that of Mr. Acland, with the aid of an experienced builder—Mr. Goddard, of Bridport—has been proceeded with, most favourably and expeditiously.

The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar saw the arrangements completed to the laying of the foundation stone, and that task was allotted to the lady of the High Sheriff of the county of Dorset, Mrs. Foyer, for whose hands so fit as those of the fair to weave the first wreath in memory's garland, over the ashes of the brave. The day was delightfully fine, and a company, numerous and highly respectable, assembled with anxious hearts to witness the proceedings.

On the summit of the hill, a spacious and handsome marquee was erected for the accommodation of the principal visitors, within which a sumptuous and elegant *déjeuner* was laid out by direction of the committee. The preliminary arrangements being concluded, Mrs. Foyer, accompanied by the High Sheriff (John Foyer, Esq.), the Mayor of Dorchester (Charles Criswick, Esq.), A. H. D. Acland, Esq. (the architect), E. Thorne, Esq., R.N., and other members of the committee, proceeded to the spot, where the ceremony of laying the foundation stone having been performed by Mrs. Foyer, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Nothe battery at Weymouth; the revenue cutters in that harbour and bay, and also the yachts of R. S. Wardell, Esq., and T. Halston, Esq., having hoisted full colours. The spectators were then addressed by the Mayor of Dorchester, who thanked Mrs. Foyer for her kindness in laying the stone, and proposed three cheers for that excellent lady, which was responded to with a right good will, as well as three cheers for the High Sheriff.

The High Sheriff called for three cheers for their worthy architect, Mr. Acland, for the good service he had done on the occasion, which were heartily given.

Mr. Acland returned thanks, and three cheers were then given for the day which were acknowledged by E. Thorne, Esq., R.N., who served with the late gallant Admiral Hardy.

Three cheers were then given for the Committee, which were acknowledged by Mr. Hodges; and three cheers for the Queen, and the spectators then separated.

The marquee was soon crowded with ladies, nearly a hundred being entertained; the High Sheriff presiding, and as well as the gentlemen of the committee, assisting in everything that could conduce to their comfort. A large number of gentlemen subsequently sat down; nor were the humbler classes assembled on the hill forgotten, as they were regaled with substantial fare and Dorset ale. The whole proceeding passed off in the most gratifying manner.

The pillar is intended to be in height 72 feet; the diameter of the base 28 feet at the ground level; the diameter of the shaft, 13 feet 6 inches to 11 feet 6 inches. Mr. Goddard, builder, of Bridport, takes the contract for building it at £4500; the amount of subscriptions to the present time being something beyond £4000. The design itself is solid, and without pretension; at the same time, it is most peculiarly fitted to withstand the rude shocks of time and weather, which its elevated and exposed situation is liable to. It is a simple octagon, with massive battering bases, gradually leading the eye upwards, from the form of the ground on which it is intended to stand. It is to contain a spiral staircase, which will afford, from the top, one of the most magnificent views to be found in the kingdom. Situate on a wild, uncultivated hill, 800 feet above the level of the sea, and not four miles from the nearest part of the open coast, its position is at once commanding and majestic. The boundless sea, stretching far out in dim distance—the dangerous Needles—the Start—the town of Weymouth—Wyke Church and Chisel Bank—Portland, with its Light-house—and, in far-off majesty, the lofty Somerset and Wiltshire hills—all are revealed to the eye at one range.

The immediate site is adjacent to that of a Peat-stack, erected by the Admiral himself when in charge of the Experimental Squadron. His native village, and his family property repose peacefully below, and it is from thence the materials for the erection of the column are obtained free of expense, owing to the kind permission of William Mansfield, Esq., his successor, and the owner of the site in question. The pillar is also upon the immediate site of one of the angles of the Trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. There will probably be a massive iron anchor at the foot of the column, but the inscription has not yet been decided on. The names, however, of the four great actions in which he was engaged, will probably be placed on it.

A more appropriate emblem to a Naval Warrior, could not be selected. His life passed in storm and tempest, is fitly represented by the unbending sternness of the rocky pile—the mariner as he steers his bark over the rippling sea, will hail it as a monument honourable to those who raised it, and memorable in its unflinching strength of the stout hearts which man the best defenders of Old England's power.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1.—First Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 2.—Napoleon crowned, 1804.  
TUESDAY, 3.—Flaxman died, 1826.  
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Richleu died, 1642.  
THURSDAY, 5.—Mozart died, 1791.  
FRIDAY, 6.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.  
SATURDAY, 7.—Marshal Ney shot, 1815.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 7.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 16	6 38	7 3	7 33	8 2	8 40
				9 14	9 49
				10 21	10 55
				11 28	11 57

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One who wishes you Success," Inverury.—The suggestion would be better suited to a scientific journal than to our columns.  
"J. H. G."—The late Sir Matthew Wood was created a baronet soon after her Majesty's accession.  
"A Correspondent."—The generally-received explanation of the Nine of Diamonds being called the "Curse of Scotland," is because the Duke of Cumberland wrote upon the back of the above card the order to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden.  
"C. R." Bristol.—The assumption of the name in question will not be more legal than that of any other that the person might choose to take.  
"D. D." Bromley.—The cost of the abstract will be regulated by its length. The valuation must be made by a licensed appraiser.  
"H. L. S." Bristol.—Apprentices cannot legally claim any holiday.  
"A Subscriber."—Miss Bremer has written the following novels:—*The Neighbors*, the *H Family*, *Strife and Peace*, the *President's Daughter*, the *Diary*, and *Minor Tales*.  
"C. F. Z." Margate.—The body of a drowned person, not cast ashore, rises as soon as putrefaction commences; but the time varies in different cases; consequently, the "nine days" is a popular error.  
"J. U." Glasgow, should write to any draper in hard wood.  
"A Constant Reader, and Well-wisher."—We have not room.  
"J. S."—Under consideration.  
"E. W. R."—The anecdote is too late.  
"Cambreaux."—Vol. I. of No. VI., and the Large Print, will be published on Jan. 4, 1845.  
"P. H." should write to an army-agent.  
"A Constant Reader," Grantham.—The charge is according to Act of Parliament.  
"R. Par B."—*Don Cesar* is the joint production of two French dramatists within the present year.  
"E. L. K." Kingsland.—The Transactions of the British Association are published annually by Murray, Albemarle-street.  
"J. S. B." Bristol, will be liable to surcharge for wearing a crest on a ring without payment of duty.  
"A Constant Reader," Romford, has, we think, no legal redress.  
"W. F. F." Bath—Thanks; but we have not room, at present.  
"A Constant Reader," Lewis's English Grammar is well adapted for beginners.  
"An Attentive Reader."—Yew-trees were planted in churchyards, at least, 600 years since.  
"R. B." Helston.—The tenant must repair.  
"R. B." Long Sutton.—We have not room for engravings of old buildings, unless there be some fresh interest attached to them.

"E. S." Market-square, should write to the Publishing Office, Wellington-street, North, London.  
"W. D. A." will be entitled to the deduction of the wages of persons employed by him.  
"A Lover of News, &c." Bishopwearmouth.—We will see.  
"A Constant Reader," Bradford.—Kennedy, and Mrs. Houston's works on Texas.  
"P. C." Frome, should order the Print of his London agent.  
"R. R. S."—The "Melodies" shall certainly be commenced next week.  
"Zealy," Jordans.—All documents bear the date at which they were stamped.  
"E. M. S."—Ineligible.  
"J. B." Northampton.—Four horses.  
"An Old Subscriber," Fenny Stratford.—Any bookbinder will bind our volumes, for which purpose he may obtain covers from our office.  
"J. O." Cambridge.—Van Amburgh is an American.  
"A Constant Reader," Sligo.—Possibly, a scientific journal would furnish the information.  
"Terpachore."—The *Polka* is still very popular in London.  
"An Old Subscriber's" (chess) suggestion has been attended to.  
"A Chelsea Pensioner," Bristol, should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners.  
"R. W. S." Manchester.—The suggestion reached us too late.  
"R. W." Ashford.—The price of the binding covers for our volumes is 3s. The prices of Parts are 2s, 6d, and 3s.  
"W. C." Wimborne.—We do not repel to questions concerning wagers.  
"An Old Subscriber."—The servant is entitled to the half-quarter.  
"A Subscriber," Southampton.—The person has, we fear, no claim.  
London and Brighton Railway.—The series of engravings of this railway, which have been deferred for some time, shall appear in our next.  
CHESS.—Several communications are referred to our Chess Correspondent.  
THE LARGE PRINT.—The following subscribers will be entitled to the Large Print, to be published on Jan. 4, 1845: Homer; J. S. B.; Bristol; H. R.; Mile-end-road; W. B. D.; Dunchurch; T. A.; Wandsworth; Cambles; G. T. R.; Wolverhampton; J. S.; Farnham.

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"This is certainly one of the cheapest shilling's-worth that we have seen, even in this age of cheap publication. It contains some of the best illustrations, for any common observer, of astronomical phenomena that have appeared for some years. From past recollections, we are satisfied that a few years ago a similar publication to this would not have remunerated its producer, even if sold at ten times its price."—Morning Chronicle.

"One of its features is an accurate representation of the principal astronomical phenomena of each month, accompanied with an intelligible description. The pages of the calendar are illustrated with highly fanciful designs of the signs of the zodiac, by Mr. Kenny Meadows; there are also scenes of the sports of each month, birds, and other illustrations. The literary matter is quite as good as the pictorial, and the quarto pages on which the Almanack is printed afford more room for explanation than can be obtained in the ordinary forms. One shilling for such a mass of information and amusement is wonderfully cheap."—Morning Post, Nov. 20.

"This is a new annual, the purpose of which is to blend illustrations with the customary information contained in an almanack. Its letter-press contents are as copious and varied as any of its contemporaries, and the illustrations, which are from the rich fancy of Mr. Kenny Meadows's pencil, comprise allegorical compositions applicable to each month, scenes of the sports of the month, &c. It is upon the whole, not only a useful, but a most pleasing work."—Morning Advertiser, Nov. 15.

"A cheap year-book of astronomical phenomena and natural history, country sports and town amusements, chronology, and legislation. Of the numerous engravings those representing the telescopic appearances of the planets as they will be visible in the ensuing year are the most interesting, and are peculiar to this almanack."—Examiner.

"It is exceedingly well done, and full of information and good wood-cut adornments and illustrations. Its intrinsic merits, as well as its extrinsic attractions, are sufficient to insure for it a very general demand."—Literary Gazette, Nov. 17.

"It unites with calendrical information, astronomical observations, and recreations incident to each month, embracing as well, notes on natural history, and a mass of miscellanies as useful as it is interesting. We repeat that this "Illustrated Almanack" is a happy idea, beautifully executed, and preferring its claims to purchase over by a modern "Elwes" in economy."—Era, Nov. 24.

"This is one of the many attempts to substitute something rational for the foolish almanacks of times that are passing away—and, we may add, one of the most successful. It is filled with illustrations, some of which, representing the signs of the Zodiac, are executed with considerable artistic taste. As it is chiefly devoted to the natural history of the months, it is just what the readers of the "Gardener's Chronicle" are most likely to find useful. It is difficult to imagine anything cheaper."—Gardener's Chronicle.

"This is, beyond all doubt, the most extraordinary production of the British press. The illustrations are very beautiful. Kenny Meadows revels in the exuberance of his rich fancy, and Linton has done him ample justice in the engraving."—Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.

For a detailed List of Contents of the Almanack, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, November 16.

Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand.

Country Booksellers supplied through a London Agent only.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

We last week referred briefly to the general question of the Election of the American President; it has since been decided, for though the formal election does not take place till December, the result of the contest is virtually determined by the majority of the electors returned for the purpose by the States. Mr. Polk has the majority of votes; his return is a triumph for the extreme democratic party—it is a victory of the Slaveholders over the Abolitionists—of the Southern States over the North—of the Repudiators over those who consider debt a moral and legal obligation. There never was such an instance as has been afforded by this election of a man springing at once from the utmost obscurity to the first station of the Government of his country. There seems in his case to have been no intermediate degrees of celebrity; yesterday his name had never been heard of, and today he is President of the Republic of America. Such are the world's slippery turns. Milton gives an example of one who was "by his demerits raised" to the "eminence" of the place he filled; we have no wish to apply the comparison invidiously, but of what may have been, or what are the merits of Mr. Polk, we at least are wholly ignorant. The name of Mr. Clay is known throughout Europe, as that of a man who has gained the reputation of an orator and a statesman, and it was scarcely imagined that one entirely unknown would have beaten him in the contest.

We fear that a readiness to support the worst feature of the social and political system of America—slavery—has been no slight recommendation of Mr. Polk, who is also known to be favourable to the annexation of Texas to the United States, by which the South would probably gain an accession of strength. The Pro-Slavery party are, doubtless, at the present moment flushed with their victory; but in the eyes of all right-thinking men they are glorying in their shame. The slave-holding system is fast degrading them; even the papers that brought the intelligence of the contest contained evidence of the demoralization that the system produces. Under the head of "Legal Sales," there appears in the *Columbus Times* an advertisement of certain property, in which the following may be seen classed together:—

One negro girl, by the name of Jane, eighteen years old, levied on as the property of Adam McCoy, to satisfy one fl. fa. from Talbot Superior Court; Thomas Shannon, vs. Adam McCoy.

Also one Yoke of Oxen, as the property of Asa Daniel, to satisfy one fl. fa. from Harris Superior Court; Chaffin & Oneal, vs. Asa Daniel.

The following is also from the same announcement of property, to be sold "at the same time and place":—

One negro boy, by the name of George, about fourteen years old, and one fine Jackass, levied on as the property of Samuel Huey, to satisfy sundry fl. fas. issued from the Justice's Court of the 703rd Dist., G. M.; Thomas Culbreath, vs. Samuel Huey.

These are the things, with the much more and much worse that is hidden behind this open violation of the laws of nature, reli-

gion, and humanity, that will make the civilised nations of Europe lament the issue of the contest for the Presidency of America. Mr. Clay, in looking back upon his past life, his labours, his fame, and the result of the contest, in which they have been to him as if they had never existed, will probably be painfully reminded of Iago's opinion of the value of reputation—"Tush, man; 'tis but a slight thing—oft got without merit, and lost without deserving." Without merit, as far as we can perceive, Mr. Polk has gained the election; and, without deserving such neglect at the hands of his countrymen, Mr. Clay has lost it.

THE HABEAS CORPUS question between the English Court of Judicature and the Island of Jersey, is assuming greater importance; there is evidently a principle at stake in the matter that must be decided, and the general feeling, as well as the weight of authority, are against the rights assumed by the Royal Court of the Island. It would be vain to quote here the opinions of Hale and Blackstone, and the old commentators on the Laws of England; they may be more fitly urged in the Courts, but reason and common sense alike point out the course that must be pursued, as a contemporary well observes:—

Accept the law as laid down by the absurd court in Jersey, and any British subject may be kidnapped and carried to Jersey, there to remain a life prisoner, without bail or mainprize, or without relief from his Sovereign, though at Hong Kong or New Zealand such relief would promptly reach him. This is a state of things not to be borne; and which must be corrected even if the correction can be obtained by no other means than by sweeping away all the charters and privileges of the island.

THE City has been startled by a robbery on a large scale, a kind of "monster" depredation, planned and executed with an amount of skill truly alarming. It is the last of a series of felonies by which during the space of a year the monied world has been perplexed. The will forgeries of Barber and Fletcher had hardly ceased to be a topic of conversation before the Bank of England were again plundered by a fraud, which was wholly successful here, the amount of the loss only being recovered by the Bank in consequence of the total ignorance under which the delinquents seemed to labour, of there being such an article in the Ashburton treaty between this country and America as that which stipulates for the mutual delivering up of fugitive criminals; and at the very time when the survivor of the two delinquents in the last case is on his way to this country to be tried, a third case occurs, greater in the amount of loss than the two others put together. The age of highwaymen has departed; Captain Macheath himself could not "stop" a first class train; the attempts of daring villainy, then, are not now so much directed against the moving, personal property of society, as against the masses of it that are banked, and they are made either by fraud or force, or, as seems probable in the present instance, with a combination of both. But the skill of those who commit such crimes, now bears no proportion to the facilities which society possesses for their detection; the form into which so

accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, will leave the Castle in the course of the ensuing month, for a short *séjour* at the Pavilion, at Brighton. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has presented the sum of £20 towards the purchase of a new organ for the parish church of New Windsor.

Lady Charlotte Giffard died last week at Wolverhampton at the age of 81.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, took a carriage airing, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Madame la Baronne de Wangenheim, and the Hon. Miss Hamilton, Colonel Arthubnot, Esq., in Waiting, attended on horseback.

Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, and the Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg, according to present expectations at Windsor Castle, are likely to prolong their visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert until the 10th of next month.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Kneesebeck, arrived at his residence at Kew on Monday evening, from a visit to Colonel Wyndham, at Petworth House, Sussex.

**MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—The marriage of the Rev. Algernon Wodehouse, son of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse and nephew of Lord Wodehouse, and Lady Eleanor Isabel Arshburnham, was solemnised on Tuesday last at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Bishop of Carlisle officiating at the nuptial ceremony.—The contemplated alliance between a noble and rev. lord holding a valuable benefice in Berkshire, and the youthful and lovely granddaughter of a Scottish marquis, will, it is expected, be solemnised early next month.

**PRINCE ALFRED.**—The birth of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred was registered at Windsor Castle on Monday. The Castle and its precincts being extra-parochial, it was necessary to register the birth of the infant Prince in the books of the parish contiguous to where the auspicious event took place; but, in consequence of upwards of six weeks having elapsed since that period, a fee of 7s. 6d. was necessarily incurred. The Prince was registered in the name of Alfred Ernest Albert. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was present.

**THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—On Sunday, her Majesty and his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipsthal attended Divine service at Witney Church.

We are glad to announce the convalescence of Lady Emma Campbell, who has been indisposed for some weeks past. The Duchess of Argyll, who has also been suffering from a quinsy in the throat, is fast recovering her usual state of health. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn are expected at Inverary early in the ensuing month, to pass the Christmas with their noble parents.

The Earl of Limerick, we regret to state, is seriously indisposed, at South-hill Park.

Lord Wharncliffe (Lord President) entertained the Duke of Rutland, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chetwynd Talbot, and a family circle, at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Wharncliffe House, Curzon-street.

The Earl of Cardigan has arrived in Portman-square, from Dundalk, where his lordship's regiment is stationed. The noble earl is about to leave for Deane Park, Northamptonshire.

**HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.**—We are happy to state that her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz is in that interesting situation which promises at an early period to add to the domestic happiness of her illustrious family.

Lord Nugent was thrown from his horse at Twickenham a few days ago, and fractured three of his ribs, but we are happy to hear that the noble lord is rapidly recovering, and it is expected that he will suffer no ulterior inconvenience from the effects of his accident.

**DEATH OF MRS. BLOMFIELD, THE MOTHER OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.**—We regret to state that Mrs. Blomfield, the mother of the Bishop of London, died suddenly, at Barb St. Edmunds, on Tuesday. Mrs. Blomfield had been in her accustomed health during the day—indeed had been walking in the town. In the afternoon she complained of unusual symptoms; these, increasing, ended fatally at about eight p.m. The Right Rev. Bishop of London was expected in his native town to officiate at the re-opening of St. Mary's Church. Strange and melancholy is to say, his arrival took place at the moment of dissolution. Mrs. Blomfield was, we believe, in her 80th year.

**PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.**—Some ladies at Fonthill, Wilts, are engaged in the manufacture of two beautiful pieces of cushion lace, which they intend forwarding as a present to her Majesty. The first piece is 24 yards in length, and 4½ inches wide. It is ornamented throughout with emblems of royalty. The bottom edge represents shell work interwoven with vine leaves and grapes. The work is without join or laying on, and is composed of thread of fine gold twist of delicate texture. In the centre are introduced the profile of the Queen and the names of the different branches of the Royal Family. At intervals the crowns of England, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, the Bible and sceptre, are ingeniously portrayed. The second piece of lace is of similar construction; it is a yard square, and is ornamented with devices in thread and gold. The ladies have been engaged nearly two years in the work.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**WESTMINSTER AND PIMLICO.**—A new street, 80 feet wide, is about being formed, connecting Westminster Abbey with Pimlico.

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by all the Ministers, and sat three hours.

**OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.**—It is now stated, in opposition to the former report, that so great has lately been the progress of the works at the Royal Exchange, that it will be thrown open to the merchants for business purposes in the course of a week or ten days.

**DEATH OF SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.**—This accomplished artist died at his residence at Kensington Gravel-pits, on Monday, in his 65th year. He married, in 1824, the daughter of Rear-Admiral G. Dundas, and relict of Captain Thomas Graham, R.N.

**LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Euston-square terminus, when resolutions were agreed to for forming a railway from Maxworth, Bucks, to Worcester, with lines to Rugby and Oxford, and also from Worcester to Dudley and Wolverhampton, at a rent which should be equivalent to four per cent. upon the cost of construction, with an equal division of surplus profits between the company and the shareholders in the new lines.

**MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—At a Privy Council held at Windsor on Thursday, a proclamation was agreed upon for proroguing Parliament from Thursday, the 12th of December, to Tuesday, the 4th of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

**SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.**—Wednesday was the last day on which entries were made for the forthcoming show at Baker-street, and these, particularly for implements, were more numerous than on any previous occasion. Amongst the names of entries for stock, was that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who last year exhibited some pigs which were commanded by the judges, but who this year had entered into competition in the cattle class.

**THE NEW POLICE COURTS.**—The business of Union-hall Police Court will commence at Stone's End on Monday, the 23rd of December next. The new court at Kennington for Lambeth, Clapham, and the south-western districts, will not be completed before Lady-day; but the Commissioners of the Police have taken possession of the premises in the Kennington-road, and the lower apartments are now being temporarily fitted up for public business on the above day, when the magistrates from Lambeth-street will be removed to that Court.

**NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—On Thursday the annual meeting of this institution, was held in the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street. James Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair, supported by Henry Pownall, Esq., Peter Levesque, Esq., John Malyn, Esq., D. Henry Walne, Esq., Robert Ingram, Esq., Richard Greiller, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Knapp, John Fish Pownall, &c. &c. The Report, which was read by Mr. T. J. Davis, the secretary, stated that the number of annuitants at present receiving relief was 233, namely, 17 males and 216 females, the average ages being upwards of 72. The total amount disbursed in pensions since the foundation of the society was £92,846 9s. 4d. The receipts for the past year had been £925 8s. 4d., and the disbursements £8630 14s. 5d. Resolutions were passed, adopting the report, and conveying thanks to the Queen and Royal Family for their support of the institution to the committee, and the honourable chairman. The ballot then commenced for 25 annuitants.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Munich, of the 15th, says: "A dreadful crime was committed here yesterday. While Captain N— was attending his duties at the Ministry of War, his wife, only twenty years of age, and the female servant of the house in which she resided, were murdered. A razor, with which the crime was perpetrated, was found near them, and all the closets and drawers had been plundered of their most valuable contents. The man servant of Capt. N—, who is suspected of being the murderer, has fled."

The celebrated Berzelius has just been seized with a violent congection of blood, but the apprehensions felt for the result have diminished, and there is a promise that his health will be restored.

A letter from Berlin says that Tschek who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, has been condemned in the second instance to be beheaded.

The railway between Berhausen and Donauwörth (Bavaria) was opened to the trade on the 20th of November. It has a length of more than ten leagues.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order by which all natives of Poland are prohibited from marrying till they have completed their thirtieth year.

The Agincourt, with Barber and Fletcher on board, was at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of September. There had been no deaths on board except a soldier and child.

*Mona's Herald* states that Sir James Graham has been in communication with the authorities of the Isle of Man, and has declared, "in the most unqualified and unreserved terms," that if the people desire popular representation in the House of Keys (an anomalous kind of local legislature and board of management), Ministers are prepared to concede the boon to the fullest extent.

Two individuals have been sentenced to death at the Brabant assizes for murder. It appears that they belonged to an association of young men, formed in the village of Bael, near Aarschot, for the singular purpose of fomenting quarrels with the young men of the neighbouring hamlets. The association had organised a body of partisans, whose sole business it was to act as witnesses whenever any of the members got into trouble, and who, of course, always threw the blame upon their opponents. The execution is appointed to take place in the village of Bael.

The Italian Opera of Lisbon has been suddenly brought to a close by the bankruptcy and flight of the "Empresario," the unfortunate performers being left minus their salaries.

The Queen of Spain has presented Liszt with a splendid cravat, surrounded by brilliants, and conferred on him the title of Knight of the Order of Charles the Third.

The Constantinople letters of the 6th instant, announce the birth of a Prince, who has received the name of Mehmed Rechad. This is the ninth child of the Sultan; two died, and he has still three sons and four daughters. The letters also allude to a change in the Turkish Ministry. It is said that Rifaat Pacha (the Minister of Foreign Affairs) has been replaced by Cheikib Effendi.

Francis Quenisset, the brave, who, as our readers will recollect, attempted to assassinate King Louis Philippe, was arrested on the 22nd ult., in New Orleans, for a similar attempt on a citizen of that city.

The Prussian papers state, that it is in contemplation by the Government to oblige the editors of newspapers to give up the names of their correspondents. [This would be a worse species of despotism than that of the censor.]

The engineer in chief of the department of the Jura has received orders to prepare the necessary plans for making a tunnel through the mountain of the Faucille, in order to place Paris and Geneva in a more direct line of communication.

The opening of the Warwick and Leamington branch of the London and Birmingham Railway is postponed to the 9th of December.

A letter from Lyons states that the Saone has overflowed its banks along its whole course. The Meuse also had overflowed its banks, and caused great injury to the surrounding country.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that all the preparatory arrangements have been made for the prompt execution of the line from Amiens to Boulogne.

Letters from Trebizonde describe a very curious occurrence which took place there last month. A Mussulman Cadi having been murdered while on a journey, the assassins were seized by the Pasha, and, instead of being punished according to the usual forms of justice, were delivered to the kindred of the murdered man, by one of whom their throats were deliberately cut in the market place.

Dr. Wolff is still at Meshed, from which place he was unwilling to proceed till he had received an escort from Colonel Shiel at Teheran. It is singular that, after crossing the desert of Mero and escaping from the Turcoman hordes, he should shrink from encountering dangers and difficulties comparatively trifling.

The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Irish Society entertained Sir Henry Pottinger, on Tuesday evening, at the Albion. About 50 gentlemen sat down at table. Mr. Alderman Humphery (the Governor) presided.

The Queen of Spain has just conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon the Duke of Calabria, Prince Royal of Naples.

We see by the Berlin journals that associations are forming in that capital, and in other parts of Prussia, for the protection and encouragement of the operative classes. This is done with the approbation and patronage of the Government.

An attack was made in the early part of this month in the desert between Suez and Cairo on a young man in the service of the Transit Company. He was proceeding quietly along, when he was suddenly stopped by a number of Bedouins, who pulled him off his horse, stripped him of every particle of clothing, and after tying his hands behind him, left him to find his way to one of the station-houses, which he fortunately did, as he knew the road well.

Richard Dadd, who it will be recollected murdered his father in Kent, and escaped to France, but was brought back to this country, is to be confined in a lunatic asylum for life, by order of the Secretary of State.

According to accounts from Batavia to the 26th of July, a fire broke out at Sisier, on the 6th of that month, which destroyed the dwelling and out-buildings of M. Von Vlotin, jun., contractor with the Government for the preparation of coffee. The mills, the warehouses, and the contents happily escaped. There was also a fire in the Capital of Socracarate, in the night of the 16th of July, which reduced to ashes a hundred native bamboo buildings, and, extending to the Chinese camp, destroyed thirty-two stone houses. The damage is estimated at 70,000 florins.

#### FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The subjoined account of the melancholy accident on the Midland Counties Railway, appeared in our late impression last week. We now add a report of the inquest on the sufferers:—

We regret to announce that a very serious accident took place on Thursday on the Midland Counties Railway, at Beeston, near Nottingham. In consequence of the fog, the down-train from Nottingham came into contact with a train coming to that town.

In consequence of the down-train being driven at so much more rapid a pace than the train from Nottingham, and being a much heavier train, and having a powerful and very heavy engine, the up-train from Nottingham sustained the principal part of the damage. So great was the force with which the down train met the up-train, that the engine of the latter was actually driven from its position downwards, and the boiler was elevated to the height of many feet above it, the tender of the engine was driven through the parcel-carriage, and the two passenger second-class conveyances were as completely smashed to pieces as a nutshell when trodden under foot. The unfortunate passengers in these two carriages were dreadfully crushed and mutilated.

We subjoin as complete a list of the passengers and the nature and extent of the injuries they sustained, as we have been able to procure.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Mr. Dean, Hounds' Gate, dead.

Mr. John Neep, of middle age, of Retford, lies at the General Hospital, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The extent of injury cannot at present be ascertained, and, besides being sadly bruised, it is feared some of his ribs are broken.

George Burley, about 30 years of age, stoker, seriously scalded and burnt—the fire and boiling water having fallen upon him from the engine, when forced upwards by the collision. We understand he was on the engine coming from Derby.

Mr. Bowlestridge, landlord of the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road, and Miss Ann Gretton, of Stoke Cliff, Staffordshire, were conveyed to the Three Horse Shoes, Derby Road. They were much bruised.

Mr. Gretton, Burton-on-Trent, severely crushed.

Mr. Bradley, Southwell, farmer, leg broken.

Mr. Varnalls, formerly butler at Colwick Hall (dead). The distressing news of his death was instantly despatched to Mrs. V., who is housekeeper at Mr. Strutt's, Derby.

Mr. Arnold, medical instrument-maker, seriously hurt.

Mr. Garrett, surgeon, of London, extensively injured.

Robert Thornhill, lace-manufacturer, slightly crushed.

David Fox, employed at Mr. Gill's silk-mill, arm broken.

Misses Ann and Maria Lewis, of Smeinton (seriously hurt), owing to the violence of the concussion, were thrown out of the carriage, and, their dresses becoming entangled, they were nearly stripped. One of them had actually the sole of her shoe torn off.

Mr. Robinson, traveller (very much bruised).

Mr. Thistlewood, of Lincoln (ditto).

Mr. Nixon, Hounds' Gate (ditto, and tooth broken out).

Mr. George Baker, Woolpack-lane (slightly bruised).

Mr. John Wildey, Pelham-street (bruised).

Mr. Tuth, senior, butcher, Nottingham (bruised).

Miss Surplice, of Beeston, escaped injury by leaping out of the carriage.

A subsequent letter from Nottingham says, that a gentleman of Lenton had expired since the accident, through injuries sustained, and the stoker is not likely to recover. Another person is also said to have died.

#### THE INQUEST ON MR. VARNALLS.

On Friday morning, Mr. Swan, the coroner, held an inquest upon the body of Mr. W. Varnalls, formerly a gentleman's butler, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in Lenton.

After viewing the body, which was found to be in a very livid and bloody state, blood having been flowing from the nostrils profusely, and the right leg smashed, the Jury took their seat, and the coroner proceeded to examine the witnesses.

Thomas Cooper, lace-maker, said—"I was at Beeston station, intending to return to Nottingham by train. The train was delayed from some cause, and when it came it was on the wrong line—the down line. Mr. Lightfoot was upon the tender: the engine whistled much. As the train was going past the station, some one shouted out to a boy, Tom, to turn the train on to the other line, by moving the points; he did so, and Mr. Lightfoot got off; he (Mr. Lightfoot) came back to the Beeston station. After a short delay, Lightfoot mounted the tender. He told the engine-driver to go at slow speed: the train started. I did not remove after the train started, until I heard the crash; it was a loud crash and took place in about two minutes after the starting of the train. When I got to the place, I saw two trains crashed into one another, both on the same line: I saw Mr. Dean, and assisted to remove him into a cart. Some of the passengers were lying on the ground, apparently hurt. All were not out of the carriages." By the Foreman—"No one said anything to witness about the impropriety of starting the down train."

Some other witnesses were examined, and the inquiry was adjourned.

The inquest proceeded for several days. The evidence was so precisely of the same character as that at the other inquest, given below, that it is unnecessary to repeat it. The inquiry was continued to a late hour on Tuesday, and was adjourned to Wednesday morning, when the coroner and jury re-assembled.

Among the witnesses examined on that day were Kearsley

## FINE ARTS.

## THE "MIGNON" OF SCHEFFER.

Our limited space hardly allows us to give any particular account of the subject of Scheffer's two exquisite pictures. Such of our readers as are at all acquainted with German literature, cannot but have admired that most delicate and beautifully mysterious creation of the greatest of German poets, and, perhaps, the greatest artist among authors—Goethe. For those to whom the German is altogether unknown, we would say that *Mignon* is one of the chief characters in Goethe's novel of "Wilhelm Meister." Wilhelm first sees her in company with certain rope-dancers and jugglers, a dark-haired, strange-looking child, the slave of those people and a part of the show. He rescues her from the brutality of one of the posture-men, and takes charge of her. The child had been stolen from her friends in Italy, the place of her birth. In the depth of her loneliness and despair during her wandering life, she had sworn to herself never to say who or what she was. She attaches herself to Wilhelm, and as she grows to womanhood, becomes—searcely knowing it, and he utterly ignorant of it—ardently in love with him. She wanders some while with him, for he protects her as a father, but is ultimately separated from him, and dies broken-hearted. It would require a long article to give anything like an analysis of the subtly-drawn and mysterious character of *Mignon*, to present our readers with even a faint idea of the intense feeling and passion, the melancholy, the indefinite longing and aspiration, which consume her half-developed, her fragile, and delicate organization.

Scheffer has taken this exquisite creation of the poet as the subject of two paintings, that are perfect gems of art; they are remarkable for the degree to which they unite the qualities of simplicity and feeling. He has not chosen, as a less thoughtful artist would have done, those passages of the novel in which *Mignon* is presented surrounded by accessories that seem to invite the painter or illustrator; he has not placed her amid the thoughtless and admiring crowd, in the gay costume of the dancing girl: "A short silk waistcoat, with slashed Spanish sleeves, tight trousers, with puffs, looked very pretty on the child: its long black hair was curled, and wound in locks and plaits about its head. Wilhelm looked at the figure with astonishment, and could not determine whether to take it for a girl or boy. However, he decided for the latter." "He reckoned her about twelve or thirteen years of age; her body was well formed, only her limbs gave promise of a stronger growth, or announced a stunted one. Her countenance was not regular, but striking; her brow full of mystery; her nose extremely beautiful. Her mouth had an air of frankness that was very lovely." This is not the *Mignon* that Scheffer has painted; he has taken her at a more advanced period of the tale, when she has become the passionate girl, nourishing a secret and a hopeless love, and haunted with dim memories of her mysterious birth, and of her distant home; at times, as in a day dream, she recalls the scenes among which she must have passed her infancy, and sighs for the "distant land" she so beautifully describes in her song; this is the *Mignon* that "Scheffer" has given us; we subjoin the song itself, for it is a fitting accompaniment to the picture:—

## MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

Know'st thou the land where citrons bloom, and where  
The golden orange breathes its fragrant air?  
Where winds are ever soft, and blue the skies,  
Where myrtle spring, and groves of laurel rise?  
Know'st thou that land, my love? Away, away,  
Oh! might I with thee mid its beauty stray!

Know'st thou that mansion's roof—its lofty walls,  
Its stately chambers and its sculptured halls,  
Whose still cold statues seem to ask of me,  
What, child of sorrow, have men done to thee?  
Know'st thou that mansion, dearest? Come! O come!  
With thee, my guardian, I would o'er it roam!

Know'st thou the mountain rising to the cloud,  
That hides the mule-track in its misty shroud?  
Where caverns hold the dragon's scaly brood,  
Where rocks roll down beneath the torrent's flood?  
Know'st thou it well? That region dost thou know?  
My father, come! Oh! thither let us go!\*

The companion picture, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven," represents her as she is described towards the close of the tale; every hope is gone, and she is longing for the hour that shall bring with it the peace of the grave. Her thoughts are here, too, thrown into the form of poetry, and she is introduced singing, as before, a song, which has been re-printed in the collected poems of Goethe, under the title of "Madchensehnsucht nach dem Tode"—the "Maiden's desire for death"—though it is better described by the title of the painting, "Mignon aspiring to Heaven." To explain it will be necessary to say that she has been robed in white to represent an angel, on a birth-day *réve* of two children, when she was to distribute to the party the basket of little presents that are given on such occasions, and she is unwilling to quit the character she has assumed. Through the greater part of the story, too, she wears the dress of a boy, in which Wilhelm finds her; she will take no other.

\* Translated by Lewis Filmore.



MIGNON REGRETTING HER COUNTRY.

## THE THEATRES.

With the exception of Balfe's new opera, at Drury Lane, there has been little novelty during the past week at the theatres.

The HAYMARKET bill remains as per last; and appears from the good houses to be drawing money, a light farce or two being sufficient to back it up.

At the PRINCESS', Douglas Jerrold's drama of the "Rent Day" has been revived, with Messrs. Wallack and Walter Lacy in their original characters. It has lost none of its attractions, but was greeted, on Wednesday evening, with the same attention and applause which distinguished its former representation, and forms an excellent piece for the off-nights, when the "Castle of Aymon" is not played.

The ADELPHI has also fallen back upon revivals, and the "Wreck Ashore" has formed one of them, in which Mrs. Yates played *Alice* with the same deep pathos and power as of old—Mr. O. Smith and Mrs. Fitzwilliam resuming their original parts of *Grampus* and *Bella*. "Cupid" was the other reproduction, and may, with great advantage, go back again to the dusty shelf from which it was routed out. Notions of fun have gone into different lines since John Reeve played in this burlesque; and nothing could well be more flat than its reception on Monday. Not the least pleasing theatrical remark of the week is, that the different "Cæsar de Bazans" are gradually being heard of no more. The *Princess* was certainly the best—to our thinking the only, version; and we question if any of the others were of much benefit to the managements under which they were produced.

The LYCEUM has brought out a new drama, by Mr. Fitzball, but too late for us to notice it this week: and Mr. aBeckett's drolleries in the "Knight and the Sprite," are nightly rewarded with laughing audiences at the STRAND.

The OLYMPIC, so pompously opened as the "home for the legitimate drama," appears to have proved rather an uncomfortable abode: as the legitimate has already begun to alternate with the "terrible"—"The Six Degrees of Crime" being played three nights a week, as a first piece. It is very nicely put upon the stage, and respectably acted; and will, possibly, prove of greater service to the treasury, than the charitable intentions towards the drama would ever have done.

And lastly, but far from being the least, SADLERS WELLS is yet flourishing: "The Lady of Lyons" having been admirably performed every night during the week to excellent genuine houses.

## DRURY-LANE.

Of a verity, Mr. Balfe is a most industrious man; he writes operas at railway speed; for Italy, Germany, France, or England, no matter where—it is all the same to him; he will undertake to compose half a dozen partitions in the year, and all of them, as *Fame* and *Time* have hitherto proved, possessing merit of the highest order. Now, people who are non-musicians cannot form an adequate notion of the

enormous quantity of penmanship, not to say anything of the creative genius, or fluent fancy, which all this requires. Balfe's scores are generally very full—he writes on folio music-paper, specially ruled for him, of which he consumes sometimes upwards of a thousand pages in the notation of one opera. This must certainly keep his pen and ink in almost perpetual requisition. He composes on the Italian plan, that is, he never stops to make comparisons of thoughts—he puts down every suggestion as it comes, and hence it is not to be wondered at that sometimes he is mediocre, or deficient in originality.

On Wednesday last he produced a new opera at this house, entitled "The Daughter of St. Mark." The *libretto* (by Mr. Bunn) is founded upon a passage in the annals of Venice, but embroidered, or rather distorted sufficiently to render it fit for the stage. The cast was as follows:—*Lusignano*, Burchiori; *Andrea*, Borroni; *Moncenigo*, Weiss; *Adolphe*, Harrison; *Caterina*, Miss Rainforth. In the first act *Caterina* is about to be married to *Adolphe de Courcy*, when the nuptials are interrupted by one of the "Ten", who tells her uncle that, instead of the French Knight, she must wed the *King of Cyprus*. The nuptials are accordingly broken off, and a noisy finale proclaims the discontent of all parties. We cannot complain of too much incident so far. The second act presents an attempt on the part of *Adolphe* to induce *Caterina* to elope, who considerably declines the temptation, by informing him that were she to attempt it, his life would be the forfeit, as she knew, from the best authority, that there were *bravi* concealed "behind the arras," who would rush forth, and assassinate him. *Adolphe* seems to say he could brave a hundred arms for her sake, but the lady is inexorable, and the French Count departs, taxing her inconstancy in no very measured terms. In the next scene we find *Caterina* in Cyprus, received as Queen at the port of Farnagosta, and the act concludes. In the third act we find that *Adolphe* has followed *Caterina* to Cyprus, where she, being discovered in a secret meeting with him, is condemned to death, and is about to be executed, when a discovery is made that she is the daughter of *Moncenigo*, on which the *King of Cyprus* yields her up to *Adolphe*, and the matter, we mean the curtain, drops. So much for the *libretto*—now let us see what the composer has done—what flesh he has put upon this skeleton, and much of the success of the piece depended upon him. We do not like the overture, or, indeed, any of Balfe's overtures—they are too rambling and noisy. The finale to the first act is the only thing in it which is truly beautiful—it is composed in the highest range of dramatic music. We suspect that Mr. B. musical, more than Mr. B. managerial, had the construction of the first scene in the second act: the music of which is scientifically ingenious, and dramatically effective, as is also that of the finale. *Caterina's* reception at Cyprus affords the composer an opportunity to display the richest resources of a rich invention. The third act possesses no great claims on our approbation, with the exception perhaps of rather a pretty ballad "Oh, Smile as thou wentest to Smile."

The finale consists of a graceful rondo, nicely sung by Miss Rain-

forth. On the whole, it would seem to us that Mr. Balfe preferred in this opera to write solid, well-concerted music, than light *ad capandum* melodies. It certainly adds to his fame as a composer; his accompaniments exhibit more of the organ of constructiveness and originality than those of any of his previous productions, and if there be now and then a little of the "Light of others' days" about the whole, we must say it is most *prismatically* wrought into new colours. It is hardly necessary to say that the opera was entirely successful. All the principal singers, with Mr. Balfe and—Mr. Bunn, were called for at the fall of the curtain. The house was crammed, and owing to the ingenious (!) construction of a side box we could get but an imperfect view of the scenery, which, the last work of poor Grieve's hand, is very beautiful, particularly in the 2nd act.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—This ancient fortress is undergoing such extensive alterations and improvements as will not only render it of more importance as regards its garrison, but equally add to the beauty of the many interesting historical buildings therein known to the public. A new grand entrance will form the most important improvement. It is to be immediately facing Upper Thames-street, and will be approached by a drawbridge. To effect this alteration, the well-known Spur-gate is to be demolished, that part of the old ditch between the Warders' hall and Spur-gate filled up, so as to build upon, and a new one in a line with the ditch that runs along the water-side is to be made, so as to run outside the grand entrance, in accomplishing which a large space of ground will be added to the fortress, without encroachment on the public right of way on Tower-hill. The Spur-gate barracks, the well-known menagerie buildings, the new ticket office, the Spur guard-room, and the ramparts adjacent, are all to be razed to the ground, and on their site to be built substantial erections for public offices. Perhaps the greatest importance of having the new entrance is, that there will be a direct line of communication through the Tower, from Tower-hill to East Smithfield. The two archways almost at the extreme eastern end of the fortress, leading to what is termed the Irish barracks, at the south-east angle, are to be removed, and the Irish barracks, now used for the accommodation of the troops, are to be converted into store-rooms. The alterations intended immediately adjacent to the grand parade are equally extensive. The houses on the right, after passing under the Bloody Tower to the parade, now the residence of some of the warders, will be destroyed, as also the guard-room, and all the buildings, in fact, contiguous to the White Tower, are to be swept away, so as to throw that interesting and stately structure to the full view of the spectator, many of its beauties being hidden by the unsightly buildings that are attached to it. The buildings to the west of the parade are to be pulled down, to make room for more substantial erections. The Beauchamp Tower, which stands on the west side of the parade, will be thrown open to public view; and when the records are removed to the New Houses of Parliament, the White Tower will be open for public inspection, it certainly being the greatest novelty, and possessing more interesting features, than anything else in the fortres.

THE W BATHER.—In the early part of Wednesday the metropolis was again visited by a very dense fog, which in respect of locality varied in a singular manner. It commenced at daybreak in some portions of London, while others were perfectly clear; and later in the day the City was completely enveloped, while parts of the town before visited were left perfectly clear, with bright sunshine. On Thursday also it was rather foggy. The Liverpool papers state that a sharp frost had set in there, which, it was hoped, would put an end to the typhus fever which had prevailed for sometime in the town.



MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

## THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The great lunar eclipse, of which we gave so accurate a prediction on Saturday last, was only visible in a few favoured localities. At Carmarthen, a correspondent informs us, the "evening was brilliant in all the magnificence of heaven's hosts;" and that the people of the town and neighbourhood enjoyed a fine sight of the entire phenomenon. At Liverpool, it was, also, exceedingly well seen. But the situation in which it seems to have been best seen, appears to have been the southern coast, where, from the greater warmth of the temperature, the breezes of the Channel, and the dry, compact nature of the strata of the adjacent country, a more lucid atmosphere, and one less oppressed with clouds, ordinarily prevails. In this expectation, the writer of the present notice went to Folkstone, and was gratified, at the "time appointed," with a very perfect view of the eclipse. The night, at its commencement, was dull and murky; hordes of ragged, slovenly vapours, driven by an upper current from the ungenial north, careered across the vault of heaven, and left but small hope that a glimpse of the moon's face would be obtained. However, at about nine o'clock, the star-bespangled sky became visible in patches, and in the course of half an hour the whole south-eastern heavens presented an aspect of perfect clearness. The light of the moon was then so strong, that writing could be read with ease, and the coast of France was distinctly visible. The larger stars were, of course, proportionately deprived of their full lustre, shining as mere points in the milky darkness, and destitute of scintillation; while those of smaller magnitude were wholly obscured. Under these auspicious circumstances the eclipse commenced. As it progressed, and the light of the moon became extinguished, the various objects in the landscape were slowly withdrawn from sight; the stars, one by one, came forth from the depths of heaven, with a brightness, which, in its increase, gave the effect of an actual advance; the silvered sea gave up its stream of radiant reflections, and at length so thick a darkness fell upon all things, that the light of Jupiter, shining above Dungeness point, became distinctly reflected on the beautiful bay of Sandgate. The eclipse was now total; and the moon, "shorn of its beams," presented the appearance of a ruddy and partially-transparent globe lighted from the inside. The departure of the shadow was, of course, attended by a reversal of the phenomena we have described. During the progress of the eclipse, an opportunity was offered of refuting by direct observation, the popular error, so industriously inculcated in almost all astronomical publications, of the possibility of seeing the actual ebullition of numerous volcanoes on the moon's surface. The idea has always appeared to the writer to be an absurd one, and wholly unsupported by appearances. The case is this—on the face of the moon a number of very bright spots are visible, and these are supposed to be so many active volcanoes: the brightness being conjectured to arise from the intensely luminous character of their eruptions. Now, if this were the case, it would follow, that lights of such magnitude would not suffer an eclipse by the passage of the earth's shadow, but would rather shine with additional brightness; but observation shows us that they do suffer a total eclipse, and in this view the writer was fully confirmed on Sunday night, for, on that occasion, when the parts of the moon, obscured by the earth's shadow, were still distinctly visible, they themselves remained wholly indistinguishable from the general mass.

Some curious effects of refraction occurred during the latter stages of the eclipse, but as these would involve the necessity of some purely scientific and lengthy descriptions, we may only mention that during one of them the bright parts of the moon appeared to bulge beyond the shadow and eventually to separate partially from it—a phenomenon of superstitious import to the timid and the ignorant.

## PARIS FASHIONS.

(From "Townsend's Selections of Parisian Costumes for December.")

Paris has latterly been enlivened by numerous elegant equipages which have appeared in the Champs-Elysées, and we observed, with pleasure, they were graced with the *élite* of the fashionable world, in toilettes, in which novelty both in the materials and forms were conspicuous. In many equipages were seen mantelets-palatines of Zibeline, accompanied by ermine, or sable muffs, without either acorn or drawings. We also particularly observed some velvet RUSSIAN CLOAKS, with pelerines and bordes de grise.

DRESSES for morning wear are now rather shorter, and not so full in the pleats round the waist.

The corsages of PEESSES are all tight; they have, however, to give them a fullness, facings, or lappels, composed of biasées, placed in form of a fan.

BALL DRESSES have several skirts, and are usually ornamented with flowers.

Many Crispins and Pardessus are made of quilted silk. The Pardessus is only another name for the old open pelisse with sleeves.

BLACK SATIN PEESSES are much worn; they are embroidered either with silk braid, or with cord, intermixed with application of velvet; some are simply trimmed with ribbon velvet round the sleeves and collar.

VELVET is, and will be, the most *distingué* article of dress this winter; it is employed for everything; for morning pelisses with tight sleeves and high-buttoned corsages; for visiting dresses with lapel corsages; and half-large sleeves for evening dresses, with low tight corsages and lace berthes; in fact, velvet is adopted in every description of toilette—for mantles, scarfs, pelerines, &c., &c.

HATS continue to be rather small and the brims low at the ears; the crowns are rather wide, and slightly rounded.

SATIN HATS are frequently entirely covered with black lace, which is sometimes placed on the top of the crown, and falls in folds on the brim.

Many CAPS are made with lappets of blond, twisted, and mixed with flowers. These caps usually recede from the face; but as this does not suit every physiognomy, some have, in addition, a flower, a bow of ribbon, or of lace, placed on each side.

TURBANS are smaller and lighter than they were last year; they are placed very backward on the head, merely covering the coil of hair.

HAIR COIFFURES are very low and simple; some bandeaux ondes (waved bands) are seen, but this fashion is not on the increase, as smooth bands will keep a whole evening without being disarranged, for which reason they have the preference. The ringlets à l'Anglaise are not worn so long as they were last year, but fall more in clusters.

GLOVES for evening wear are always very short, and are fastened with three or four buttons; they have now no trimming, as heretofore.

It is the fashion to wear several bracelets; antique and modern are often worn together.

PROPOSED DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER, AT LIVERPOOL.—Sir H. Pottinger has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants and bankers of Liverpool. The 12th of December was named, but the day will probably be the 17th, as on the former day the Judge of Assize (Mr. Baron Gurney) will probably dine with the Mayor.

A GOOD WINDFALL.—A well-known millwright at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, by a recent decision in the High Court of Chancery, immediately comes into the possession of a large estate near London, of the annual value of £13,000, as well as arrears of rent for the same for the last 20 years, amounting to the sum of £260,000.

## MIGNON ASPIRING TO HEAVEN.

Such let me seem till such I be,  
Take not my snow-white robe away!  
Soon from the dreary Earth I flee,  
Up to the glittering realms of day.

There first a little space I'll rest,  
Then ope my eyes with joyful mind,  
In robes of lawn no longer drest,  
Girdle and garland left behind.

And those calm shining sons of Morn  
They ask not touching Maid or boy,  
No robes, no garments, there are worn,  
The frame is purged from sin's alloy.

Through life, 'tis true, I have not toil'd,  
Yet anguish long my heart has wrung,  
Untimely woe my cheek has spoiled,  
Make me again for ever young.

The artist to whom the world owes these two exquisite paintings, Ary Scheffer, was born in Holland, in 1795. His father was a painter also, and died at an early age, when the widow, with her three sons, removed to Paris. Ary, the eldest, was then fourteen, and had already shown a decided aptitude for his father's profession. At eleven years of age he painted a Hannibal, the size of life, receiving the head of his brother Asdrubal! This picture attracted much notice at Amsterdam. At Paris he studied under Guerin, and while yet very young became favourably known to the public by his picture of St. Louis dying of the plague, and St. Thomas steering a vessel driven by a storm; he also painted the subject of the Citizens of Calais submitting to Edward III. He has been an active labourer, for, in addition to several paintings that have gained an European fame, he has executed an immense number of commissions for the churches of Paris, and the Museum of Versailles; but it has been alleged that some of these indicate haste and want of finish. In 1827, he produced his picture of the Suliote women throwing themselves over a precipice to escape falling into the hands of the Turkish soldiers: it is much admired for its grouping, and the variety of expression in the heads.

From the subjects he has worked upon for some years past, he may be classed as an illustrator of poesy, and of that emotion that gives life and beauty to the true lyrics of all languages. In this style are his "Francesca de Rimini and her Lover," from Dante; "Count Eberhard weeping his Son," from Schiller's ballad; "Margaret at her Spinning Wheel," and with the "Evil Spirit," from Faust; and two paintings from Lord Byron's "Giaour." In 1836, appeared his "Christ," as the consoler of the repentant and the afflicted: in this group he has introduced a dying Polish soldier, a Negro slave, and a portrait of Tasso, to represent a poet stricken with madness. In 1838, he exhibited four pictures, all of them subjects from the works of Goethe, two again from Faust, and two from "Wilhelm Meister," the "Mignons," of which we have here presented our readers with engravings. These last have been universally admired, and have added to a reputation already well established. Since they appeared he has been engaged in painting by himself, a whole saloon in the Palace of Versailles; yet, such is his industry, that even this task did not fully occupy him, for he has worked also on a sacred subject, "The Human Race in the Valley of Jehoshaphat." He was the instructor of the late Princess Marie of Württemberg, the daughter of Louis Philippe; she was the only pupil he ever formed. He lives in the most complete independence, and belongs to no academy or coterie; he has created his own school, has never paused in his career in which he is still progressing, and he is beyond a doubt one of the very highest rank among the painters of the present age.

The following are the remarks of an eloquent writer and critic on the character of Mignon:—

"This mysterious child, at first neglected by the reader, gradually forced on his attention, at length overpowers him with an emotion more deep and thrilling than any poet since the days of Shakspere has succeeded in producing. The daughter of enthusiasm, rapture, passion, and despair, she is of the earth, but not earthly. When she glides before us through the light mazes of her fairy dance, or twangs her cithern to the notes of her home-sick verses, or whisks her tambourine, and hurries round us like an antique Maenad, we could almost fancy her a spirit; so pure is she, so full of fervour, so disengaged from the clay of this world. And when all the fearful particulars of her story are at length laid together, and we behold in connected order the image of her hapless existence, there is, in those dim recollections, those feelings so simple, so impassioned and unspeakable, consuming the closely-shrouded, woe-struck, yet ethereal spirit of the poor creature, something which searches into the inmost recesses of the soul. It is not tears which her fate calls forth; but a feeling far too deep for tears. The very fire of heaven seems miserably quenched among the obstructions of this earth. Her little heart, so noble and so helpless, perishes before the smallest of its many beauties is unfolded; and all its loves, and thoughts, and longings, do but add another pang to death, and sink to silence utter and eternal. It is as if the gloomy porch of Dis, and his pale kingdoms, were realised and set before us, and we heard the ineffectual wail of infants reverberating from within their prison walls for ever.

"The history of Mignon runs like a thread of gold through the tissue of the narrative, connecting with the heart much that were else addressed only to the head. Philosophy and eloquence might have done the rest; but this is poetry in the highest meaning of the word. It must be for the power of producing such creations and emotions that Goethe is, by many of his countrymen, ranked at the side of Homer and Shakspere, as one of the only three men of genius that have ever lived."

## NUMBER OF IRISH RESIDENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following table will be interesting to many of our readers:—	
In Birmingham	4,683
Bristol	4,039
Chatham	2,476
Dundee	5,672
Edinburgh	5,594
Glasgow	44,345
Greenock	4,307
Leeds	5,027
In Liverpool	49,639
London and Suburbs	73,133
Manchester and Salford	34,300
Newcastle	2,857
Paisley	5,231
Sheffield	1,827
Stockport	2,252
Woolwich	2,316

The total number of Irish in England at the date of the last Census was ..... 248,128

In Wales	5,276
In Scotland	126,231
In British Isles	3,531

Total ..... 419,256

\*\* For the full details of the Census of Ireland, see our Supplement of October last.

FREEMASONS.—On Tuesday a Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was held at Coventry, for the purpose of installing Earl Howe as Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire. The ceremony of installation was performed by T. H. Hall, Esq., Grand Registrar of the Order, assisted by a numerous assemblage of the fraternity from the metropolis, and from all parts of the county of Warwick and the adjoining counties. The company afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner, at the Castle Inn, at which his lordship presided.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GIBRALTAR.—A very distressing accident happened in the forenoon of Wednesday, Nov. 13, at Gibraltar, by the sinking of a boat in the bay; the unfortunate sufferers were almost all our own countrymen, belonging to a detachment of Artillery, on their way to Corfu, by the troop-ship Apollo. This troop-ship, which arrived at Gibraltar on Monday, the 11th, brought out detachments of men for all the regiments in the garrison, and, besides others for Malta, had one on board of Artillery, destined for the companies of Captains Sow and Goaling, at Corfu. As the boats of the Apollo were not exclusively used for the disembarkation of the troops, many from the quay were also employed for this purpose, when, early in the forenoon, one of the latter, conveying on shore ten men, the greater part of whom belonged to the Artillery, for the purpose of procuring a few necessaries for the voyage, and with a female servant, the boatman and a boy, making in all a company of thirteen in the boat, it was unfortunately run down by a Danish galliot which had just arrived from Malaga, and was proceeding to its anchorage-ground; six only out of the number were rescued from a watery grave. The owner of the boat, although an expert swimmer, has perished, and left a large family to deplore their loss; whilst the boy, who could not swim, was providentially saved by the timely assistance of one of the boats of her Majesty's sloop Scout. The Apollo only left Cork on the 2nd of this month. We subjoin a list of those who were drowned:—Sergeant Gritton; gunners Leaver, Bossey, and Latter, of the Royal Artillery; sergeant Kenefan, of the 97th regiment; Mary Ann Coyle, servant to Captain M'Quarrie, of the 42nd; and the boatman, John Ferro.

## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

## THE WINDS.

The winds are abroad to-day  
Over the hill-tops flying;  
Shouting aloud in their stormy play.  
Blast unto blast replying;  
Bowing the woods 'neath their tyrant sway, the stubborn and strong defying.

They have taken the old oak tree,  
Whose knarled boughs, unbending,  
Have seen a thousand tempests flee,  
And mocked their vain contending;  
They have dashed him to earth in their savage glee, his mighty roots uprending.

And away, and away they fly!  
Stern Desolation's minions;  
They pierce the mists that round them lie  
With keen, sky-cleaving pinions;  
They scatter the wreathed clouds on high, from the great Sun's blue dominions.

Aha! old Oread roars  
As he hears the far-off shriveling,  
And his hollow legions forth he pours  
As if to meet their seeking;  
While the cavern-echoes from his shores give back his stormy speaking.

The winds and the waves have met!  
Woe, woe, to the bark outlying!  
And winds and waves, a mightier yet  
To join your strife is hiesing,  
Ere that pale-visaged sun hath set, lo! Death shall calm the dying.

Rage on, it is yours to day  
To mock man's weak endeavour;  
We shrink before your fierce array;  
We yield, but not for ever,  
Oh winds and waves, your vaunted sway, your linked strength shall sever.

And thou, oh crowned King,  
Who laugh'st to scorn our weeping  
The flat of the Eternal Word  
Stern watch is o'er thee keeping;  
Thou too shalt be a chained thing, ne more thy harvest reaping.

## ECONOMY OF GAS.

A lecture, by Dr. Jones, on the advantages of naphthalised gas, now forms one of the subjects of instruction at the Adelaide Gallery. The naphtha distilled from coal during the manufacture of gas, when purified, is extremely volatile and inflammable, and when properly burned it yields a brilliant light, in consequence of the large quantity of carbon it contains. It has been ascertained that coal gas, when passed through naphtha, absorbs a portion, and its illuminating properties are thereby greatly increased by the larger amount of carbon. To effect this absorption, the gas is passed through a box containing shelves, whereon sponges dipped in naphtha are placed. By adopting this plan, and by using a dry gas-metre, it is found that a saving of twenty-five per cent, in the cost of the gas is attained, after adding the expense of the naphtha.

## THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The weather on Sunday last in the metropolis was so thick that the commencement of the eclipse could not be observed. About midnight the darkness was intense. A little before one o'clock, however, the moon appeared tolerably clear, and for nearly half an-hour before the last contact with the shadow was distinctly visible. We learn from Liverpool, however, that shortly after ten o'clock the clouds cleared away, and from that time the moon was unobscured save by the earth's shadow which passed across its surface. The appearance of the moon when about three parts obscured was beautiful. The progress of the eclipse agreed closely with the calculations.

## A FORTICAL DIRECTION.

On Saturday last, a letter passed through the Sudbury Post-office, bearing the following rhymed address:—

Postman, convey this letter straight,  
To Mr. Joseph Steel;  
At London, 19, Cripplegate;  
And mind—don't break the seal."

## OAKS IN HYACINTH GLASSES.

If an acorn he left for some weeks suspended by a string, at about half an inch over the surface of some water contained in a Hyacinth glass, it will throw down long white roots, whilst its stem will rise upwards, and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves. When it grows over the top of the hyacinth glass, it looks a very pretty object. This experiment was first performed by the learned Doctor Munt, Bishop of Down and Connor, but has since been repeated with success by several others.

## A CAPITAL SHOT.

I'll tell you of a peculiar cheap shot as I had with a single bullet. In at Farmer Spovin's I see a coop ready to go to Brooklyn, with seven and forty ducks in it. So I said to Spovin, "How much will you charge me for a single shot among that brood with a single bullet, whole, and not split?" "Two dollars," said Spovin. "Done!" says I slick enough. So I took a little bruised corn and strewed it along the trough, and out pops the seven and forty heads of the ducks. Then I lay down on the ground right away, and taking a perspective horizontal view of the whole regiment sideways, I wish I may be teetotally subjugated if I didn't carry off the entire whole of the seven and forty heads.—American Paper.

## M. JULLIEN A SOLDIER.

A writer in the *Times* says that M. Jullien fought with us in the same field of honour at Navarino, alongside the British flag. On that eventful day the *corps harmonique* of the brave Admiral De Rigny, led by Monsieur Jullien, were distributed at the great guns as powdermen. While performing this duty in bringing powder from the magazine, Jullien's gun, during his momentary absence, burst with a fatality so terrific as to destroy every man who served it. Experiencing a disgust at the scene of carnage which presented itself after the battle, De Rigny gave him his choice either to continue with him in the navy or to enter the Conservatory of Music at Paris. He selected the latter.

## THE THEORY OF ECHOES.

An echo is nothing more than a reflected sound. When the aerial vibrations strike against any obstacle of sufficient magnitude, they are reflected back to the ear, and produce a repetition of the sound, which will appear to proceed from the point whence they are reflected, so that the apparent direction of the voice becomes completely changed by an echo. A considerable extent of level wall will sometimes produce it in great perfection; for a smooth surface reflects sounds much better than a rough one.

## A "FAIR" FUN.

I remember (says Lord Eldon) I was coming away from the Queen's drawing-room in my full dress as King's Counsel (Lord Clarendon, then Mr. Villiers, was with me), and we came into the room where the milliners were collected to see the fashions. Said I, "Why, Villiers, I think that all the prettiest women are here." One of the girls, and a most amazingly beautiful creature she was, stood up, and said to another, "I am sure that gentleman is a *Judge*."

## AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

There is something very manly (says a Canadian paper) about the following advertisement, published in Portland, by one of the fair sex:—"This is to certify, that I, Elizabeth Wright, have left my husband's bed and board on account of his misconduct. I do, therefore, give up all right and title to him for life, as I flatter myself that I can take care of myself, as I have always done since and before marriage."

## ALIMENTATIVENESS.

Mr. Rumball, the Lecturer on Phrenology, in the course of an explanation of the organ of alimentativeness, this week, described the indications of a desire for food. He remarked that Doctor Clarke had spoken of a very handsome Siberian girl, whose appetite was so enormous that she ate twenty-four pounds of horse-flesh in twenty-four hours; and the medical journals notice the case of a French prisoner at Portsmouth, labouring under balsimia, or diseased appetite, who devoured sixteen pounds in twelve hours, of solid food—six pounds of it consisting of soap and candles. I, myself (said Mr. Rumball), was a patient who went into my larder, abstracted a loin of mutton, weighing six pounds, picked the bones, raw as it was, and then very coolly asked for his dinner.

## A TEMPLE OF THE MORMONITES.

A writer in an American paper gives the following account of the Temple in the course of erection at the city of Nauvoo, to be devoted to the worship of the Mormonites. The Temple is a magnificent structure, as far as it is advanced. It is 123 feet long, 88 feet wide, and the walls 57 feet high. The materials are white limestones. There are 30 pilasters projecting about 15 inches from the walls, the cases of which are wrought to represent the rising moon in its first quarter, and the capitals represent the meridian sun: the whole executed in the most elaborate style. The whole is to be surmounted by a splendid dome. In the basement is the baptismal font, 18 feet long by 10 feet wide, standing on the backs of 12 oxen—four looking south and four north, two east and two west. Nauvoo contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has an organised military force of 400 armed men. There have been within a year at least 12,000 people residing within the city.

## A PIUS SERVANT.

It is a fact, that in the window of the Servant's Registry-office, in Wells, Somersetshire, may be seen—"Place wanted, by a young woman, as cook in a respectable family, where a pious footman is kept, of *High Church Principles*."

## PAYMENT OF LITERARY MEN IN FRANCE.

The *Paris Globe* contains an article showing the high rate paid to novelists and newspaper writers in France. He says:—"M. Du Jarrier, the proprietor of the *Presse*, has taken M. Alexander Dumas upon a lease at 60,000l. a year. The *Constitutionnel* announces that it has acquired the exclusive property of M. Eugene Sue—we believe that he is to have a share in the property of the paper. The proprietors of the *Courrier Francais* have offered M. Victor Hugo half of the property in their journal for his novel entitled 'Quiconque.' The aforesaid has just bought for 80,000f. in cash, and an annuity of 4000f., M. De Chateaubriand's 'Memoires d'Outre Tombe.' It is, at this moment in contemplation to publish M. Thiers's 'History of the Empire' in the shape of *feuilletons* in the *Constitutionnel*. The bargain is proceeding: if M. Thiers do not consider the hopes of a portefeuille as distant, he will assent to the arrangement."

## LUNACY AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—No. I.

The late inquiry in the case of Mr. Campbell having excited much attention, and uplifted a corner of the veil by which the economy and management of institutions for the insane are shrouded, it will not be uninteresting to take a glance at the past and present condition of these establishments. In nothing is the progress of amelioration more visible—an amelioration marked by a large and humanitarian spirit—than in the changes of criminal codes, and the management of prisons. The working of this spirit, and the application of more enlightened views in regard to insanity, have wrought also a total change in the treatment of the insane, who were too long subjected to brutalities worse than are inflicted on the wild beasts of a menagerie; and because visited with the heaviest affliction that can befall humanity, were treated as if they had been alien to their kind. It must be borne in mind, that till within the last half century, the darkest ignorance prevailed as to the nature of mental alienation. When an unhappy being became afflicted, he was immured in a gaol, or in a mad-house, where the chain, and the lash, were the approved means of cure. And how few, alas, must the cures have been! How often, too, did the horrors of this system react with benumbing effect on the minds of those who witnessed or perpetrated them, without perceiving their evil!! Ignorance in their case was as much the cause of bootless and brutal cruelties, as if they had been actuated by the blackest and most vindictive malice. The heart sickens at the recital of barbarities inflicted for the purpose of maintaining order, and sometimes from the more praiseworthy view of restoring mental sanity. But with the progress of knowledge, the higher sentiments obtained sway, and this blind and hard-hearted mode of treatment, which knew not how to protect society from one evil without inflicting a still more serious one, was brought to an end. It was not till 1792 that Pinel, of Paris, like another St. Vincent de Paul, proclaimed that mercy and kindness were the best medicines for the "mind diseased." When he was appointed physician to the Bicêtre, he set free eighty lunatics, who had long been galled by chains. He thus opened a new era for the unhappy and the afflicted, and raised himself to that moral elevation in which he will ever shine as a benefactor of his species. Many of the incidents of this release are very affecting. Some of the poor creatures were so powerfully affected by the sudden and unlooked-for change, as to be restored to reason; and to the honour of the daring innovator, and his benevolent experiment, most of them were tranquil in their deportment. One of the first to be liberated was an English captain, of whose history all trace had been lost, as he had been in chains forty years. He was considered a most dangerous lunatic: his keepers approached him with caution, as he had, in a fit of fury, killed one of them with a blow of his manacles. He was chained in his cell. Pinel entered alone, and, in a mild tone, said to him, "Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off, and give you liberty to walk in the court, if you promise me to behave well, and injure no one." "Yes, I promise you," said the maniac; "but you are joking with me; you are all too much in fear of me." "I have six men," said Pinel, "ready to enforce my commands, if necessary; you may, therefore, believe me; I will give you liberty if you will put on this waistcoat." He submitted cheerfully; his chains were taken off, and the keepers retired, leaving his cell open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but again fell back on it; from the many years he was compelled to remain in a sitting posture, he had not, at first, the use of his legs. In a quarter of an hour he was able to keep his balance, and to advance with tottering steps to the door of his dark cell. His first look was at the sky, and he cried out with emotion, "How beautiful!" During the rest of the day he was in constant motion, walking about the house, and uttering short exclamations of delight. In the evening he returned of his own accord to his cell, where a better bed had been provided for him, and he slept soundly. During the two years he remained at the Bicêtre he had no return of his paroxysm, but rendered himself useful by exercising a kind of authority over the insane patients, whom he ruled in his own fashion.

This was but the dawn of a better day. The bastilles both of France and England, the lunatic asylums, were not overthrown immediately, in compliance with the cry of knowledge and humanity. A system founded in error was not so soon to give way, especially when it was so convenient for carelessness, or cupidity, or avarice. But it will be right, perhaps, before we fix our contemplation on the bright side of the picture, to revert to the condition of the insane prior to and after this period. On the Continent, lunatics were confined in convents, or prisons, or they wandered about unfriended and unknown, the objects of scorn or coarse levity. In some of the monastic establishments they were subjected to regular daily flagellation. In some countries the intractable were confined in iron cages, or wooden boxes; some in cells, or dungeons, their food being thrown to them, as if they had been wild beasts, through the gratings of those loathsome dens. In such kennels no provision was made for the satisfaction of animal wants, clothing and food were insufficient, and, as a matter of course, there could be no personal cleanliness or comfort of any kind suitable for a human being. But this is not all: naked patients were kept chained to the ground, night and day, for years, without fire, or any source of warmth! It is impossible to peruse, without feelings of horror, the details of the case narrated by Sir G. Paul. The subject of it was a poor maniac, who was kept shut up, and chained in an uninhabited ruin. His relatives resided at some distance, but brought him food daily!

What a humiliating picture is this! But is it more so than that of public establishments deriving an income from the exhibition of poor human beings, under the excitement of furious mania, and upon whom the jest, the gibe, and taunt were played off to enhance the enjoyments of the shilling-paying sight-seeker? During the last century, an income of some hundreds a-year was eked out in this manner at Bedlam; and in France, we learn from Esquiro, that this shameful practice was continued to a much later period.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

A journal is a literary bill of fare—we speak, of course, of a *carte* artistically constituted—which offers to your consideration everything in season. Base broadsheets there are indeed perpetrated against chronology, and in defiance of all orthodoxologies which poach for paragraphs the whole year round, and expose them for sale in contempt of time and taste; but newspapers "of the better classes" cater for each season and its change. No editor, with a soul above buttons, dreams of setting you down to politics at Michaelmas—or "Rambles along shore," at Shrovetide. We request any humane person who detects us writing about Ascot Races at Christmas, or Cowes Regatta at or about Ladyday, to shoot us through the head, for we shall not be fit to run loose among our fellow citizens. To prove that at present we are not only proper objects for protection from such a necessary precaution—but worthy the patronage upon the scale, without a limit, in which we have so long enjoyed it—we proceed, seeing that we are on the threshold of December, and discourse about fox-hunting illustratively—in keeping with our patent of precedence—and usefully, according to the custom of our columns.

Last Saturday week we placed before the amateur of the chase, certain statistics connected with the Royal hunting establishment of this land—so now proceed to offer him a notice of the fashion in which one of the noblest of our National Sports is upheld by a nobleman of this realm. The Belvoir hounds, though they cannot lay claim to the most ancient lineage of any in existence, are certainly first in position at the present day. They trace their origin to the year 1730, when the foundation of so noble a structure was laid by the then Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Gainsborough, and Lords Howe and Gower. By the conditions of the confederacy of good fellowship it was enacted "that each party should annually place in the hands of Mr. Alderman Childe, of Temple-bar, by two payments, the sum of £150 towards defraying the annual expense of horses, hounds, and all other incidental charges. The size of the bound shall not exceed twenty inches, nor be less than nineteen in height. There shall be a steward, one huntsman, six whippers-in, and two cooks!" (if exclusively for feeding one huntsman and six whippers-in, what jolly times they must have had of it!!) "Each of the party, in turn, shall take upon him during the hunting season, for the space of one week and no more, the ordering the stopping of the earths, management of the hounds and horses, the appointing the places for hunting, hours for meeting, &c. &c." The present arrangements at Belvoir touching the cooks and whippers-in are probably reversed—concerning the management of the county here is a characteristic *morceau*: "Met the Belvoir—at a place, the name of which has escaped me—about a mile from Melton Spinney. Drew the Spinney and soon got to business." "But what has become of the bridge over the brook?" I inquired of Mr. White, although on a horse that would soon have carried me over it. "It is taken away purposely," was the answer, "to give the hounds a chance, should the fox cross it at starting." What will young France say to that?"—Ask a gen-

tleman to jump, probably into a river, during *les fêtes de noël*, out of politeness to a hound. In their work this distinguished pack is remarkable for the style in which they drive scent when the chase is forward, and for the quick decisive manner in which they turn when it has not gone on. The general speed of hounds, indeed, in the majority of runs, depends upon the extent in which they are possessed of this property. Without it, the chances are long in favour of a stout fox, on a good scenting day. As a commentary on the complement of cooks in service at the princely seat of the Duke of Rutland, it may be remarked, that on the last occasion of our visiting Leicestershire for the purpose of hunting with his Grace, it appeared by the cook's book, that upwards of thirteen thousand persons had dined under his roof during thirteen weeks of the preceding hunting season.

The Belvoir hounds have been for some years under the management of the duke's nephew, Lord Forester, a young nobleman in whom are united all the qualities suited to give *éclat* to a master of hounds. He has the courtesy of the polished gentleman of the world; he is a horseman of the first class, and enthusiastically fond of hunting, to which he was born and bred, of course, as the heir of Cecil Forester. Subjoined is a list of their general fixtures, though all the places as published for rendezvous are not given, from the circumstance of almost exactly the same locality being often designated by a different description.

## MEETS OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S HOUNDS.

Miles.	Miles.	Miles.			
Scrimshaw's Mill	2	Goadby Park	6	Colesworth	10
Harby	3	Stibb Church	6	Barkston in the Wil-	10
Plungar	4	Gonerby	6	low.	10
Three Queens	4	Langar	7	Stubton	11
Battesford	4	Staunton	7	Weaver's Lodge	12
Croxton Park	4	Landike Park	7	Ancaster	13
Pipe Hole	5	Stock Park	8	Camp House	13
Elton	5	Belton Park	9	Pulbeck	14
Cranington	5	Easton Hall	9	Ludenhurst	15
Cranwell	6	Cold Harbour	9	Hour of Meeting, half-past ten.	

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—It will be unnecessary to shut out matter of greater interest by dwelling upon the business transacted this day at the Corner. It will be enough to mention that Kedger was slightly on the decline; Old England, Fitz Allen, and the Black Prince particularly so; and that Pam and Young Eclipse were the lions of the day at improving prices. We add the closing averages:—

DERBY.	DERBY.	DERBY.
11 to 1 agst Alarm	30 to 1 agst Young Eclipse (t)	40 to 1 agst Collier
18 to 1 — Kedger (t)	30 to 1 — Anti-Repealer (t)	50 to 1 — Lycurgus
20 to 1 — Cobweb colt	33 to 1 — Weatherbit	50 to 1 — Jinglet
22 to 1 — Pam	33 to 1 — Old England	66 to 1 — Black Prince
25 to 1 — Idas (t)	40 to 1 — Fitz Allen (t)	66 to 1 — John Davis

**THE RAINBOW TAVERN, FLEET-STREET.**—A meeting took place at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, for proof of debts, and choice of assignees, in the case of Isaac Argent, a bankrupt, who was proprietor of the above tavern. At a former meeting, none of the trade creditors were in a situation to prove, in consequence of their having neglected to bring their books. Mr. Hoggins now appeared on behalf of the bankrupt, and Mr. Cooke represented Mr. Colles.—Some proofs of money lent to the bankrupt, which were not allowed at the last meeting were now received, upon the production of certain books and papers, in which entries of the loans had been made, as collateral evidence. Amongst others, a Mr. Wells, of Upper Norton-street, proved a debt of £200 for an accommodation acceptance—Mr. Colles was then examined by Mr. Hoggins, and said that he formerly kept the Rainbow Tavern. He produced an agreement between himself and the bankrupt, in consequence of which agreement the latter became the occupier of the house. Argent was to pay so much a week for the use of the tavern. Several payments had been made to him by the bankrupt, but he did not keep any books in which entries of such payments were made. He had been in possession of the inn for the last fortnight, under an execution. He considered the bankrupt to be £1700 in his debt; £1000 on a bond which had been given to him for £1500—a third part of which had been paid off—and the remaining £700 on bills of exchange.—None of the trade creditors having proved, Mr. Wells, the gentleman above mentioned, was chosen assignee.

**FAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. CANDY—THE SAME V. DEAN.**—This case was decided in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday. It was an information filed at the instance of her Majesty's Attorney-General against Messrs. Candy and Dean, the well-known silkmen, for illegally importing a quantity of silk without payment of the duty. The case was not gone into, in order to give an opportunity for an arrangement. After a long consultation between the parties, the Solicitor-General stated it had been arranged that the Jury should give a verdict for the single value of the silks at £14 11s. Verdict accordingly. Verdicts were also returned, by consent, in three other cases, for single values of £848 8s., £2016, and £300. With these informations, we believe, all proceedings by the Crown against Messrs. Candy and Dean are brought to a close.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities. The following were the only cases of interest tried during the week:—

**THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.**—James Johnson, aged twenty-one, wheelwright, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Samuel John Weldon. Mr. Prendergast appeared for the defence. The Recorder examined the prosecutor, who, in answer to his lordship and to Mr. Prendergast, deposed that his name was Samuel John Weldon. He was an elderly respectable-looking person, but appeared to be either naturally very dull or greatly confused. After a long and searching examination and cross-examination by the Recorder and counsel, who tried their ingenuity in turn in endeavouring to extract the precise truth of the matter, the witness deposed that he holds at present in his possession the certificate of his baptism, in which his name appears to be Samuel John Weldon, but he never was known by the name of Samuel, or called by any name but John, and he never, even on the occasion of his marriage, signed any other Christian name to any document or paper than simply "John." Nevertheless he had no doubt of his having been christened "Samuel John," and he was made acquainted with the fact of his having been so named by his sponsors upwards of sixty years ago. However, having been in his youth uniformly called John and nothing else, he had never used the name of Samuel until called upon in the present case, in the indictment-office, to state his name in full. After a tedious and puzzling continuance of an examination, out of which the above were the simple facts elicited, the Recorder asked the jury if they could really make up their minds as to what the prosecutor's real name was?—The jury replied they could not.—The Recorder said that the prisoner, being charged with a burglary in the house of Samuel John Weldon, if the jury could not find that the house belonged to Samuel John Weldon, they could not find the prisoner guilty. They should, therefore, at once acquit him.—Under the Recorder's direction the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The Recorder: Let the prisoner be detained in custody, however, as he can be indicted for burglary in the house of John Weldon.—In the course of a desultory conversation which subsequently ensued amongst the gentlemen of the bar on the subject, it was asserted that no subsequent indictment could be so framed as to preclude the validity of a plea on behalf of the prisoner of *autrefois acquit*; the only difficulty being the prisoner's inability from poverty to try the issue.

**THE SLAVE TRADING CASE.—THE AUGUSTA.**—On his lordship taking his seat in court on Wednesday morning, Captain Jennings, who has appeared on several occasions to take his trial, on an indictment charging him with carrying on an illegal traffic in slaves during the time he was captain of the Augusta, again attended in discharge of his bail, and was immediately placed at the bar.—The prisoner said he had to apply to his lordship to direct that he (prisoner) might take his trial during the present sessions. It had been put off from time to time, the consequence of which was, that he could not follow his avocations, that he was nearly reduced to ruin, having scarcely anything to pay his expenses. His means of livelihood were exhausted; he therefore trusted there would be no further delay. Mr. Payne, on behalf of the prosecution, opposed the application, and put in an affidavit of Sir George Stephen and others, which stated that, in the absence of Captain H. H. Hill, a material witness in the case, they were not prepared to go to trial. Mr. Prendergast trusted the Court would bear in mind the number of times the trial had been postponed; it was a great hardship on Captain Jennings, to be obliged to attend every session and renew his recognizances. Lord Denman: That may be so, but this is a case in which the interest of the public is involved, therefore justice requires, that under the circumstances, another postponement of the trial.—Prisoner, in a hightone: My lord, I assure you that I have not done anything in the sight of God or man, that is sufficient to place me in this dock session after session; and, as an Englishman and a free-born subject, I have a right to demand an investigation of the charge alleged against me. There is no just ground of complaint against me. (The defendant was proceeding to make some further remarks, when he was advised by his counsel to desist.) After a short conversation, it was ordered that the trial should be postponed for six months, in order to allow Capt. Jennings to take a voyage; and that he should be discharged from prison on the same bail renewing their recognizances.

#### POLICE.

**FATAL OCCURRENCE AT A MASQUERADE.**—At Union Hall, on Tuesday, Francis Thomas Passmore, a young man of respectable appearance, described as a commission agent, residing in Star-court, Fenchurch-street, was charged with causing the death of John Slade, a young man, the son of a gentleman living in the Albany-road, Camberwell, and also with being the cause of such a serious accident occurring to another young man, named John King, a bookseller at Walworth, that his life is despaired of. The first witness was a young man of the name of Tompkins, who stated, that on the preceding night a masked ball took place at the Montpelier Tavern, in the Walworth-road, at which a large number of persons were present. That between one and two o'clock that morning witness, with several other persons, male and female, were in the act of ascending a staircase, which led to the ball-room, when the person at the head of the stairs, standing on the landing, pushed the crowd back. He (witness) was near the bottom of the stairs at the time, when he heard the noise of the banisters giving way, and at the moment saw two gentlemen fall backwards from the landing above to the pavement at the bottom, on their heads, one of whom (Mr. Slade) was picked up bleeding from the nose, mouth, and ears, and the other individual was also bleeding from a wound on the back of his head. Both the gentlemen were immediately carried into one of the rooms in the tavern, where Mr. Slade soon expired, and his fellow sufferer was in such a dangerous condition, that it was considered advisable to have him immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he at present lies in a most precarious state. In answer to Mr. Trail, the witness said that he saw the prisoner standing at the door of the ball-room taking tickets as the company went in, and that several persons were ascending the staircase for the purpose of going into the room. He saw the prisoner push them down the stairs; that he (witness) did not absolutely see the prisoner lay hands upon the two gentlemen who fell down, but that he was firmly persuaded the banisters gave way in consequence of the manner in which the company were pushed by the accused, and that to this was to be attributed the accident and loss of life which occurred. Witness considered that the height from which the two gentlemen fell was between eight and nine feet, and that it was pavement underneath.—Another witness stated that he was merely going up stairs to ask a question, when he was violently pushed down by the prisoner and on falling back with the crowd, he heard the banisters break, and the deceased and the other gentleman fall from the landing place.—The prisoner, having been cautioned by the magistrate, proceeded to describe that on the night in question he attended at the Montpelier Tavern, at the request of a friend of his named Emmett, who gave him the ball, to take tickets at the entrance of the room. That while he was engaged in the performance of that duty, hearing a noise, and seeing his friend in a scuffle below, he ran down to his assistance; and that while he was below the banisters gave way, and the deceased and Mr. King fell from the landing as already described. That he was the first to pick up the deceased himself, and was busily engaged in holding up his head, to keep him from being suffocated with the blood which was pouring from his nose, mouth, and ears, until medical assistance arrived, and the deceased expired. That he (the prisoner) presently observed that a great number of persons, and amongst them the witness, got into the house, and wanted to force their way into the ball room without tickets, although he announced that none would be admitted who did not produce them. He declared that he never laid hands on the parties; and that, after the accident occurred, he made no attempt to escape, but quietly resigned himself into the hands of the police, conscious of his own innocence in the unfortunate affair.—The witnesses were here recalled, and asked, after hearing the prisoner's statement, whether they still adhered to their former evidence, as to the fact of their having seen him at the door of the ball-room, on the landing-place, at the moment the deceased and the other gentleman fell from that spot? The answers given by the witnesses were in the affirmative.—Mr. Trail remanded the prisoner, in order to give him an opportunity of producing witnesses to prove he was down stairs at the time.

**VIOLENT OUTRAGE.**—At the Thames Police-office, on Tuesday, a young man named Charles William Glover, a labourer, residing in Whitehouse-lane, Stepney, was charged with feloniously wounding Ann Neal, a young married woman, in a critical state of health. It appeared, from the evidence of several witnesses, that on the evening of Monday week, the prisoner, whose conduct was more like that of a raving maniac than of a rational being, ran a-muck along the Mile-end-road, in

a state of infuriate drunkenness, with a mason's trowel in his hand, striking at every person who came in his way. He first hit a man named Green, who was selling umbrellas below the London Hospital, with such force, that but for the intervention of the coat collar the blow would have nearly decapitated him. He next struck at, but fortunately missed a young man named Hopkins, and then rushed on, striking furiously both right and left, Green and Hopkins being in pursuit. On arriving opposite the London Hospital, the prisoner struck Mrs. Neal so forcibly on the left side of the head, that the trowel cut through her bonnet and laid open her cheek to the teeth, two of which were displaced, and hung loosely by light filaments from the gum. She fell senseless on the pavement, bleeding profusely from the wound, and was ultimately conveyed to the London Hospital. Green and Hopkins continued their pursuit of the prisoner, who still ran on striking at all in his course until he was overtaken by the latter near Osborne-street, on which he turned and attempted to use his trowel, but Hopkins closed in on him, and they both fell in the struggle and rolled over and over in the mud. He was then given into the custody of two policemen, whom he kicked and cuffed violently on the way to the station-house. Mrs. Neal, who had been in the hospital until Saturday last, attended with her head bandaged up. She seemed still pale and languid from what she suffered. Her testimony was in accordance with the statement given above. The prisoner said he was drunk at the time, and had no recollection of what had occurred. Mr. Broderip told him that was no excuse for running a-muck at the public, and, in his mad violence, striking at every person he met. In the case of Mrs. Neal, he must take his trial for feloniously wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and the other parties injured could have redress by indicting him at the sessions. The prisoner was fully committed.

**Two CHILDREN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.**—At the Thames Police-office on Tuesday, two well-dressed children named *Edward Paddington*, aged eight years, and *Ann Paddington*, aged eleven years, were brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from the front of a boot and shoe warehouse in Bedford-place, Commercial-road, where an immense pile of those articles are always exposed for sale upon the foot pavement.—Mr. Broderip, looking at the children, asked Mr. Benton, the prosecutor, if he intended to proceed?—Mr. Benton said he should do so on account of the numerous depredations to which he had been subjected.—The case having been proved, the magistrate again asked if it was intended to prosecute?—Mr. Benton said he would leave the matter in the hands of the magistrate.—Mr. Broderip: You can't leave it in my hands. I wish to know whether you intend to prosecute?—Mr. Benton: I wish you to dispose of it summarily, and either reprimand them or send them to prison.—Mr. Broderip: I have no such power. Do you intend to prosecute these children or not?—Mr. Benton: I do intend to prosecute.—The children were therefore committed for felony and were taken from the bar weeping.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGES (Friday).**—We had a full average quantity of English wheat here to-day. Owing to the millers having well supplied themselves from the late large arrivals, the demand was very heavy, and prices were difficultly supported. Foreign wheats were equally dull, but bakers would not submit to lower figures. There was a good deal of barley—both English and foreign—on sale; hence the inquiry for that article was very dull, and the inferior kinds were 1s per quarter cheaper. In malt, next to nothing was done, and prices were not supported. Oats, beans, and peas, were in sluggish inquiry, at late rates.

**ANALYSIS.—English wheat, 7s6d; barley, 5s9d; oats, —quarters; Irish wheat, —; flour, 4s9d sacks. Maiz, 4s3d quarters.**

**English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 2s9d to 4s; white, ditto, 4s to 5s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s to 4s; ditto, white, 4s to 4s; rye, 3s to 3s; grinding barley, 2s7d to 2s9d; malting, 3s to 3s; middling ditto, 3s to 3s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s to 7s2d; brown ditto, 5s to 6s; Kingston and Warks, 6s to 6s; Chevalier, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s to 2s5d; potato feed, 2s to 2s5d; Youghal and Cork, 2s to 2s2d; ditto, white, 2s9d to 3s; tick beans, 3s to 3s; ditto, old, 3s to 4s; grey peas, 2s6d to 2s7d; maple, 3s to 3s; white, 2s6d to 2s7d; boilers, 3s to 4s; per quarter. Town meal, 4s to 4s; —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 3s3d to 3s5d, per 2s lbs. Foreign—Fine wheat, 3s to 3s; Dantzig, red, 4s to 4s; white, 4s2d to 4s4d. In Bond—Barley, 2s7d to 2s9d; oats, 1s8d to 1s8d; ditto, feed, 1s8d to 1s8d; beans, 2s4d to 2s4d; peas, 2s3d to 2s4d. Flour, Canadian, 2s1d to 2s1d; Baltic, 2s6d to —; per barrel.**

**The Seed Market.**—Linenseed and rapeseed, as well as canes, have been in very active request, at higher figures. In other kinds of seeds, no material variation has occurred.

The following are the present rates:—Linenseed cakes, English, 2s12d to 2s13d; ditto, foreign, 2s7d to 2s10s, per 1000.

**Bread.**—The price of wheat bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7s3d; of house-hold bread, 6d to 6s2d, per 4 lbs. loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 4s6d; barley, 3s2d; oats, 2s18d; rye, 3s9d; beans, 3s5d; peas, 3s2d.

**St. Weeks Average that governs Duty.**—Wheat, 4s6d; barley, 3s3d; oats, 2s18d; rye, 3s9d; beans, 3s5d; peas, 3s2d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 20s; barley, 20s; oats, 20s; rye, 20s; beans, 20s; peas, 20s.

**Tea.**—This market continues very healthy, and prices are firmly supported. The arrivals continue small, and the stocks are still on the decrease.

**Sugar.**—Fine color parcels of sugar have been in steady request at full prices; but of other kinds, the sales have not been to say extensive. Refined goods have improved in value

—the standard lump having produced 1s per cwt more money.

**Coffee.**—All descriptions of coffee have been in slow request this week. Ceylons have declined to 5s6d to 6s1d 6d for good ordinary. The stocks of the latter description are very heavy.

**Rice.**—Cleaned rice is in fair request, at full prices; but other qualities are a dull sale.

**Oils.**—Linen oil is selling at full prices. Other kinds of oil support previous rates.

**Tallow.**—Although the amount of business done in this market is by no means large, prices are supported. The price of P.Y.C., for forward delivery, is 4s 3d per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburg, this year, have been lead by 8000 casks than in 1843. Yet the stock exhibits a large excess over that of last season.

**Provisions.**—The Irish butter-market still rules very active, and the quotations have further improved 3s per cwt, the best parcels having sold at 10s per cwt. The same may be said of foreign butter, as also of bacon and lard. Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear as last week.

**Hay and Straw.**—Coarse meadow hay, 2s10s to 2s15s; useful ditto, 2s16s to 2s18s; fine land ditto, 2s5d to 2s10s; clover hay, 2s10s to 2s6d; oat straw, 2s10s to 2s11s; wheat straw, 2s11s to 2s12s per load.

**Wool.**—In all kinds of wool, exceedingly little is doing, and, in some cases, the rates have ruled somewhat lower.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies of potatoes are on the increase, owing to which, the demand is inactive, at late rates, or from 2s10s to 2s12s per ton.

**Hops (Friday).**—In New Kent and Sussex pockets a fair amount of business has been transacted this week, at full prices. The supply of hops being on the increase, the inquiry for them is inactive, yet their quotations are supported. Old hops are very dull. 1843's—Sussex pockets, 4s7d to 4s8d; Wealds, 4s18d to 4s20s; Mid Kent, 4s20s to 4s10s; East Kent, 4s7d to 4s8d; Choice ditto, 4s10s to 4s12s; Farnham, 4s10s to 4s12s; Lambton, 2s2d; 2s4d; Cadogan, 2s2d; Hartlepool, 2s2d; Hartley, 1s6d per ton.

**Smithfield (Friday).**—The supply of beasts here, this morning, was only moderate, and of very inferior quality. The best Scotch sold freely, at full prices; but other kinds were a dull sale.

From Scotland, we received 100 Scotch, and from Rotterdam, 48 beasts and 50 sheep.

The numbers of sheep were scanty, owing to which, the mutton trade was firm, and Monday's quotations were steadily supported. In calves—the supply of which was small—next to nothing was doing, a barter at stationary figures. The pork trade was dull, at previous currency rates, sold from 15s 6d to 19s 6d each.

Per Siba to sink the oil—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scotch, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scotch ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 2s 6d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 1s8d to 2s2d; and quarter old store pigs, 1s6d to 2s each. Beasts, 6s3d; cows, 17s; sheep, 4s2d; calves, 1s7d; pigs, 3s6d.

**Negro and Leadenhead (Friday).**—The supply of meat here to-day, was only moderate, while the demand ruled steady at full prices:—Per Siba by the carcass—

inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 2s 0d; prime ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 10d.

**ROBERT HENRATT.**

**BRADFORD FIRE MARKET.**—Nov. 23.—There is a full average attendance of merchants here to-day, and their operations a little more extensive, which we expect, will be continued for some weeks, in order to enable them to get a supply of goods ready to meet the next fair at Leipzig, in January. The change in the weather during the week is also looked favourably upon by the home trade houses, whose business has not been so extensive as was looked for. In prices no marked difference is notable.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was a slight tendency to flatness in Consols on Monday, several large sales having been made upon the news of the election of Mr. Polk to the American Presidency, coupled with the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Tahiti. Prices, however, rallied on Tuesday, as far as Consols were concerned; although the other description of English securities did not partake in the advance. A slight tendency to improve on Wednesday was succeeded by a more considerable advance on Thursday, and the settlement passed off easily, Consols quoting 100s 2d for Money, and 101 to 1s for the Account. The alteration in the period of paying the dividends on the other description of securities leaves Consols the only large Stock on which anything will be due in January. This has created rather a demand during the last few days, more particularly as the books for transfer will close on the 3rd of December. Exchequer Bills are declining in price, and the market is very heavy. The closing quotations are 5s 60 for the large, and 6s 58 for small Bills; Bank Stock quotes 20s to 20s 4d; Three per Cent. Reduced, 9s 4d; Long Annuities,



INSTALLATION OF A KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

The shoes are of white leather, the spurs of gold, and the hat, which is somewhat high crowned, is adorned with a plume of white feathers.

Our illustration represents the Ceremony of the Sovereign investing a Knight with the Order, in the Throne-room, at St. James's Palace.

An investiture took place on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, by the Queen's command. At half-past two o'clock the Knights assembled in the Guard Chamber, and were there robed in the splendid mantles and collars of the Order, in which they afterwards proceeded to St. George's Hall. The Chapter was held in the Reception-room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having entered the apartment, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, the ceremony commenced. The Knights Grand Crosses present were—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, first and principal Grand Cross, and Acting Great Master of the Order; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Strangford, Sir Edward Paget, Sir George Murray, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Edward Codrington, and the Earl of Clarendon. The Queen, who wore the mantle, collar, and star of the Bath, was seated at the head of the table, having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke of Cambridge on her left; the Knights Grand Crosses being seated on each side of the table. Sir Arthur Ashton was then conducted from St. George's Hall between the two junior knights present, the Earl of Clarendon and Sir George Cockburn, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, and Bath King of Arms bearing the insignia of the order on a crimson velvet cushion. Sir Arthur was ushered to the right hand of the Sovereign, and, kneeling, the sword of state was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain to the senior Knight Grand Cross, who presented it to her Majesty. The Queen then conferred with it the honour of knighthood on the new Knight Grand Cross, who on rising had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand. The ribbon and badge presented by Bath King of Arms were received by Prince Albert, and handed to the Sovereign, who placed the same over the right shoulder of Sir Arthur, and also presented to him the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order. The new Knight then withdrew. The Earl of Ellenborough was introduced between the Earl of Clarendon and Sir George Cockburn

preceded by the officers of the order, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him with the sword of state by his Sovereign. The noble earl was then invested by the Queen with the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Bath, and also received from her Majesty the star of a Civil Knight Grand Cross. His lordship then had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand, and retired from the Royal presence. The Knights Grand Crosses were called over, and with the officers of the Order retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, to which all the Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath present at the ceremony were invited. The banquet was served in the Waterloo Chamber. The state service of gold plate was used on this occasion. Down the whole length of the middle of the table were a succession of beautiful specimens of ornamental gold plate. Opposite to her Majesty, in the centre of the table, was placed the St. George's candelabrum, flanked at a little distance by two large scent jars of the time of Queen Anne, in gold, and of most curious workmanship; further still were the beautiful candelabra designed by Flaxman, the subject "The Garden of the Hesperides," and at each extremity of the table were the "Venus icepails," designed by Baily. The interstices in this line of magnificent objects were filled with epergnes of most elegant design filled with artificial flowers. Down each side of these, which formed the centre of the table, was placed a row of gold candelabra bearing a profusion of wax lights, and beyond these, towards the edge of the table, were placed the gold dishes of various descriptions, in which the viands of the banquet were served. Around the room was a succession of side tables, on which were displayed shields, salvers, and other articles of massive character, in gold plate. The apartment was also illuminated by the five brilliant crystal chandeliers.

## STRIKE OF THE BARKING FISHERMEN.

Our illustration shows a group of fishing-smacks, belonging to Barking, in Essex; of which vessels, on Tuesday last, no fewer than sixty were lying in the

river, a little below Woolwich, their crews having brought them home from sea, and struck work. The following details are abridged from the *Morning Chronicle*:—The total number of these smacks, nominally sailing from the port of London, is about one hundred and sixty, and they are one of the principal sources of supply to the Billingsgate market. They are wet-bottomed vessels, generally of from fifty to sixty tons, and carrying each three men besides the captain, and about the same number of apprentices. Their principal fishing grounds are off the coast of Holland, and during the cod season in the North Sea and about the Orkney Islands. In the summer and autumn, it is not unusual for many of them to work out of Harwich, Lowestoft, or Yarmouth, on the eastern coast. The kind of fish they are employed in catching varies with the season and locality: it is mostly cod, sole, haddock, or plaice. A smack's cargo commonly contains more than one of these varieties.

Where several smacks are the property of a single owner, or of two or three in the same family, they are generally worked in fleets of from fifteen to thirty sail, each smack in its turn bringing to market the fish caught by the whole fleet. In this way, a large fleet is enabled to keep up a regular and constant supply; thus a fair average of the market is secured, and the time of absence from home rendered less variable and uncertain. Frequently, however, the smacks only come up the river as far as Gravesend, and having discharged their cargo of fish into the hatch-boats that ply between that place and the London market, they take in fresh provision and return to sea. This is called making a "Gravesend voyage." It tends to keep the men longer from their homes and families, but effects a great saving of time to the owners. Formerly these Gravesend voyages were not so common as they are at present; and the men generally found means to get home on the average once a month. But to meet the increased competition that the supply of fish by railway has introduced, the owners have made them more frequent, till the usual time of absence has increased to six or eight weeks, and often more. One extensive proprietor, the owner of about 50 vessels, has also for the last year employed a very fast sailing cutter to carry provisions to his smacks, and those of the numerous small owners who are his dependents, and to bring their fish back to meet the boats at Gravesend. By this means, the crews of more than half the smacks belonging to the place have been kept out at sea for periods of from three to six months. This lengthened absence from home and its comforts, the working fishermen have long felt to be a great privation. The middle class of owners thinking probably that a partial return to the old system would place them on a more equal footing with the extensive proprietor above referred to, lent a favourable ear to their complaints, and with their concurrence the crews of seventy vessels have struck and returned home. The other owners have, it is said, promised to take an additional hand in each vessel, to prevent any being thrown out of berth, should the men's demands not be acceded to. The apprentices, of whom more than two hundred are already on shore, will, of course, be thrown upon their masters' hands.

The demands of the men are for increased wages and shorter voyages. Their present rate of wages is: men fourteen shillings a week, and mates sixteen. They want this to be advanced two shillings in each case, and the time of absence to be limited to one month. The majority of the owners seem inclined to grant them this, but others are averse to all concession. If the strike continue long, the loss to large owners will be very great. Those who continue at sea will obtain high prices for such fish as they can bring to market, though it is doubtful whether this advantage will be more than overbalanced by their participation in the general loss.

## FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT-HAND FIGURE.—A velvet hat, trimmed round the front with a plait of satin, and ornamented with an ostrich feather.

A satin pelisse, trimmed with velvet and bows of satin, with black lace round the top of the corsage and at the elbows.

LEFT-HAND FIGURE.—A coiffure of velvet, covered with a gold lace tissue and gold fringe.

A velvet dress, trimmed with lace.

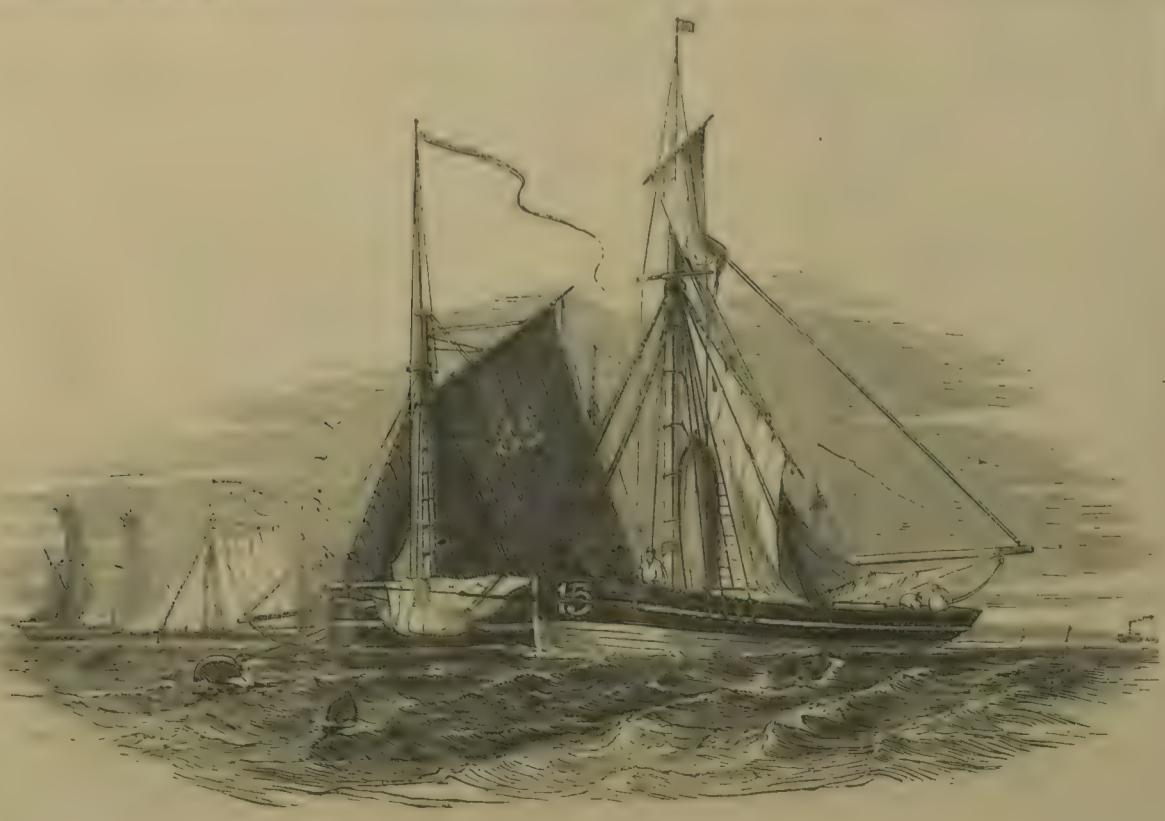


RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A tulle cap, trimmed with satin ribbon.

A silk dress, trimmed with lace.

LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A lace cap, ornamented with flowers.

A silk dress, trimmed with flatings of ribbon.



BARKING FISHING BOATS.



GLOUCESTER COLLEGE SCHOOL.

## THE COLLEGE SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.

The College School at Gloucester, of which the annexed view is an accurate representation, is one among the many foundations erected or revived at the Reformation in various places throughout the kingdom, for the encouragement of that species of learning, which, taking its origin from Constantinople, and enriched in its progress through Italy by the accession of native literature, had already begun, not only to excite the curiosity of the learned, but materially to affect the habits of thought of the masses in Europe, at the commencement of the 16th century.

The study of the Greek language in particular, as it had been one of the chief causes of the downfall of the Roman Ecclesiastical power, by opening the New Testament in the original, and affording an aid to scriptural interpretation hitherto unknown; so by the general spirit of liberty, created by the perusal of the profane authors, which constitute its literature, it had caused so complete a revolution in the views of the educated classes as to render them very ill disposed to submit again to that mental tyranny from which it had been one means of releasing them. Without question it was this policy which induced the advisers of Henry, in the educational foundations reconstructed by him, to make the reading of Greek an essential part in the system pursued, and to the example thus early set, may be ascribed the fact, that while in most foreign schools, the study of Greek forms a subordinate feature in scholastic and collegiate pursuits, and its acquisition is not generally considered necessary, in England the great test of Scholarship is based upon an accurate acquaintance with that noble language. That this

taste for Greek in particular, has been fostered by the old Grammar Schools none can doubt, and to no one of them are the public more indebted than to the Cathedral School at Gloucester, for perhaps it may be but partially known that this school was the first to break down the barbarous custom of teaching Greek, through the Latin language, and first *dared* (for at that time it was a daring act) to assert in practice, that as the English was nearer the Greek in idiom, so it was the best medium for initiation into that language. One of the great reformers in this respect, whose name is well known to our literary readers, was the Rev. Thomas Stock, late Head Master of the College School at Gloucester, who by means of our wide circulation will be known at the same time, as not only the reformer of an absurd custom in the higher departments of education, but as also the originator of Sabbath Schools, for altho' Robert Raikes has generally had the credit of the establishment of these foundations, he, in fact, was only the trumpeter of Stock—the one *founder*, the other *filled* the schools. In the Gloucester College School, men of the greatest eminence in afterlife received their education. Dr. White, the famous orientalist and Bampton Lecturer, was taught there. Originally he was only a poor woollen-comber, but afterwards he became Canon of Christchurch, and Professor of Hebrew in the University at Oxford. Among the school exercises is found, often repeated, the name of Manel, late Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Of living men, one of its brightest ornaments is the Rev. Joseph Parsons, Vicar of Newham, in Gloucestershire, joint editor of the Great "Oxford Septuagint," a work of enormous labour, for which he is rewarded by the church with poverty and neglect, while his predecessor, Holmes, retired on a good Deanery. Though "last not least," Dr. Philpotts, the present Bishop of Exeter, was educated

in this establishment, of whom it is sufficient here to say, that he has justly been exalted to the highest honours of his sacred calling.

Now in the department of ancient literature alone does this old Grammar School still retain its creditable position. Dr. Evans, its present Head Master, has the good sense to perceive that something besides a knowledge of Latin and Greek is required in the present day. Mathematics, Drawing, German, and French, are studied by the pupils; and, as our reporter was able to ascertain, by an inspection of the Establishment without a previous appointment, the domestic comforts of the scholars are most carefully provided for. Recently, a most commodious suite of rooms has been built by Dr. Evans, from designs by Messrs. Daukes and Hamilton of Gloucester, consisting of a dining-hall, a lavatory, and dormitories, most chastely fitted up and admirably arranged, all of which are well suited for the purposes for which they are intended.

The accompanying sketch of the building was drawn by Mr. J. H. Brown, one of the assistant-masters of the College School. On the right appears the spire of St. John's Church, to which is attached the first Sunday-school established in this kingdom.

## THE CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The clock of our Exchange is now going, and what is of equal importance, it is going accurately. The citizens are proverbially fond of true time: no men spend so much in procuring a good chronometer; and no pride is greater, or less harmless, than that which they exhibit in showing its performance to others. And they are right. Correct time is an important thing in the metropolis of England; and a large share of its commercial prosperity may be traced to the habits of punctuality which its regular observance has induced. The old 'Change men, the minute watchers, the four o'clock men "to a tick," have accordingly been in raptures during the past month, in finding that they have at last got a public time-keeper, which rivals the Greenwich time-ball, in exact and constant accuracy. The clock of the Royal Exchange has not varied one half second during the last four weeks! They have reason, then, to rejoice, for the achievement is every way creditable to the gentlemen by whom it has been accomplished. We propose, therefore, to give

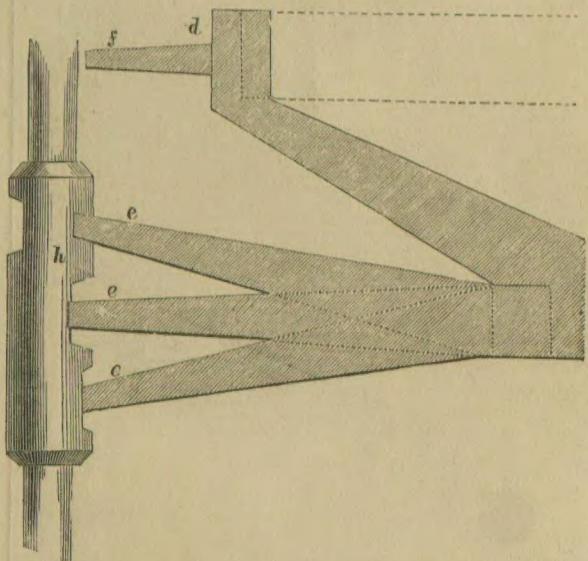
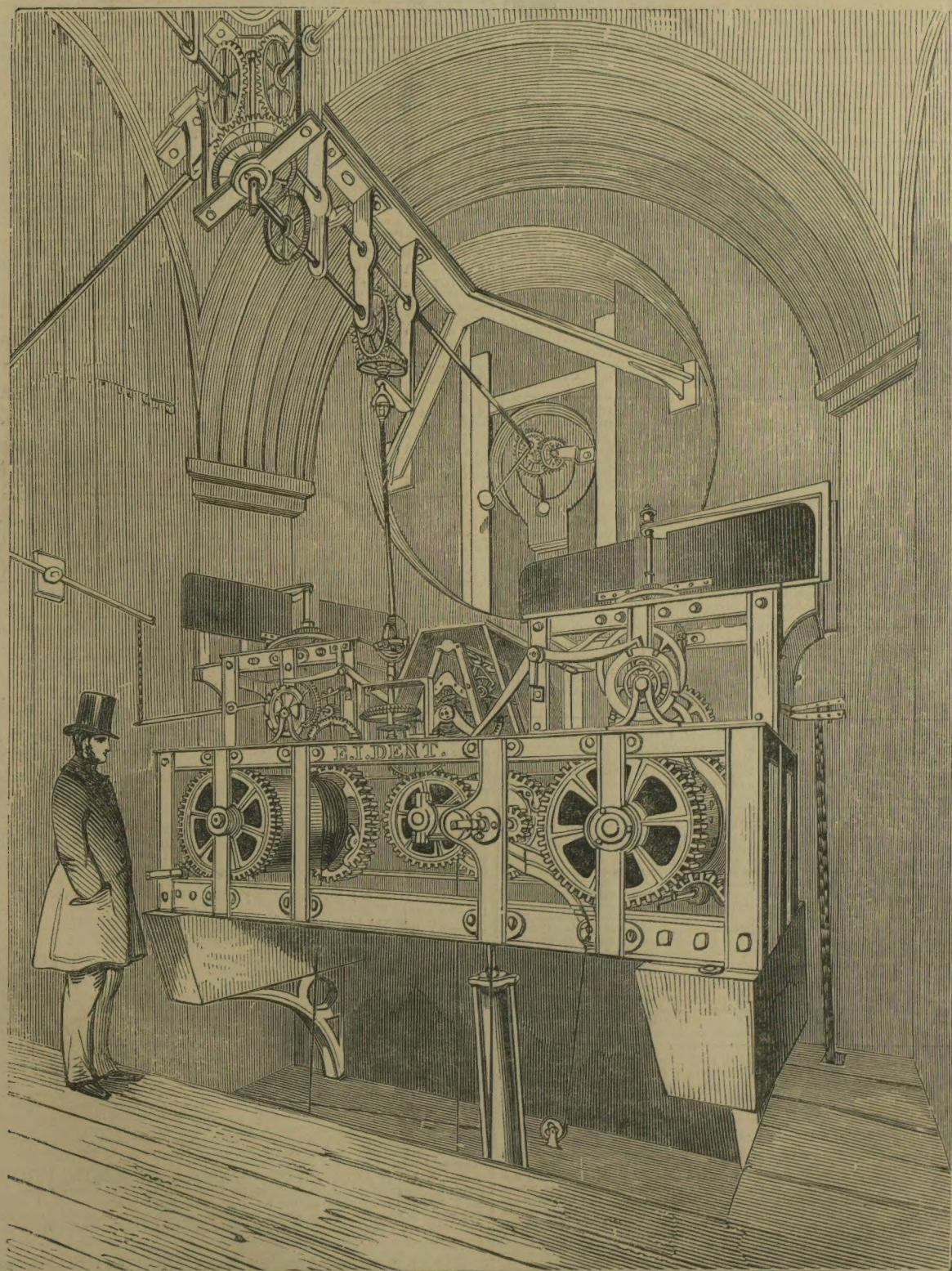


FIG. 1. APPARATUS FOR MOVING THE MINUTE HAND.

some account of the various contrivances by which this marvellous time keeping has been effected; and we hope to make our description perfectly intelligible by the accompanying very accurate engravings, drawn from the clock itself. Before, however, we proceed to the details, a few particulars may be mentioned, descriptive of the circumstances under which the clock originated. It appears that the Gresham Committee, for rebuilding the Royal Exchange, being desirous of procuring a clock which would give the instant of mean time at Greenwich, solicited the assistance of the Astronomer Royal in the adaptation and arrangement of the clockmaker's machinery, and generally in the regulation and approval of the entire work. This very responsible duty was undertaken by that gentleman with a zeal which bespeaks his love of science, and his readiness to serve the public to the extent of his great mathematical acquirements. The committee, in making this appointment, acted with great prudence, and with a just appreciation of Mr. Airy's talents; for we may mention that, in addition to his unrivalled knowledge of the exact sciences, he also possesses a most intimate acquaintance with practical mechanics, and a rare skill in combining its powers for the accomplishment of new purposes. One of his earliest papers, in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions, written when a very young man, is a memoir on "The Mechanism of a Clock Escapement," and one of his later ones, in the same publication, is a most important communication on "The Curve of Wheel Teeth." The committee, acting under Mr. Airy's advice, proceeded to advertise for a clock for the tower of the Royal Exchange, which, in addition to the ordinary excellencies, should be



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

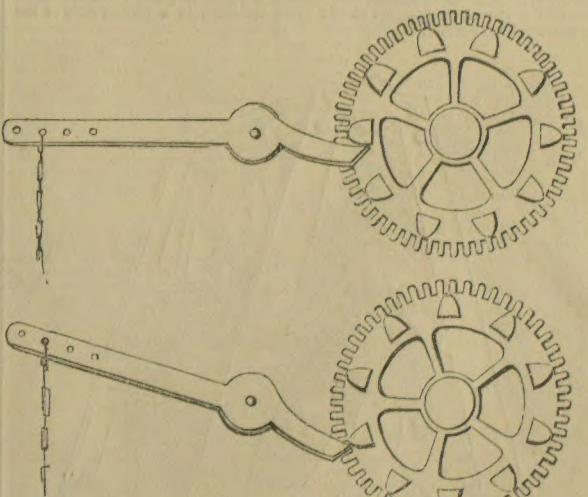


FIG. 2. APPARATUS FOR LETTING OFF THE CHIMES.

I. So true in its continuous action, that the first blow of each hour should be accurate to a second of time; and  
II. That as a protection against varying temperatures, the pendulum should be a compensation one.

Several turret clock-makers were consulted on the subject, and many plans, "from all sorts of people," underwent discussion; but it was finally determined to commission Mr. Dent, the chronometer maker, with the charge of constructing the "perfect clock"—a task which it was considered his great experience in the arrangement of delicate and complicated mechanism eminently fitted him. Thus appointed, it became the aim of that gentleman's ambition, regardless of expense or labour, to do his bidding—as far as rust and friction, wear and tear, and all the infirmities to which this wasting earth is liable, perfectly, and—shall we say so?—everlastingly. And nobly he has performed the work. In accomplishing the primary condition of the committee, the first arrangement that suggested itself to his busy mind was, that it would be necessary that the "train of wheels" up to a certain point in the mechanism should move forwards suddenly at certain small intervals (20 seconds), thus allowing the snail, or "let off," as seen at a, Fig. 1, to move instantly forward, so as to let fall the lever b, an operation which could not possibly be accomplished by the slow motion of the ordinary clock; for as a portion of the machinery (which is visible externally by the motion of the minute hand) passes suddenly forward three times in every minute, it will be evident that as the pendulum receives an impulse once in every two seconds, that an auxiliary train must be in motion while the larger wheels remain stationary, an arrangement which is technically termed by the French "a remontage," and is generally used by the clock makers in France in the construction of their best public clocks. The clock in the Bourse at Paris is of this construction. Before referring to it in the subjoined drawing

(Fig. 4), we may briefly explain its construction, and what is its use. At the place of introduction in the wheel work of this auxiliary-train, we must suppose the machinery to be divided into two separate trains—the first part, including all the larger machinery, with that for driving the hands; and the second part, engaged in raising a ball at certain intervals (20 seconds), which ball, falling through a small arc of about 40 deg., by its gravity causes an impulse to be given to the pendulum; and it follows that, so long as this ball is raised by the larger mechanism, the impulse to the pendulum may be fairly termed equal at all times, and not subjected to the variation of force to which public clocks are usually subjected from the varying friction, change in the fluidity of the oil by temperature, or the effect of the wind on the hands of the four faces, which are nine feet in diameter. We will now endeavour to explain this auxiliary force. The internal toothed wheel, Fig. 1 d, and the long teeth, e, and the shorter teeth, f, are all firmly fixed on the same axis. g is a small wheel acting upon the inner teeth of d, and it is by means of this wheel, that the ball e is raised every 20 seconds.

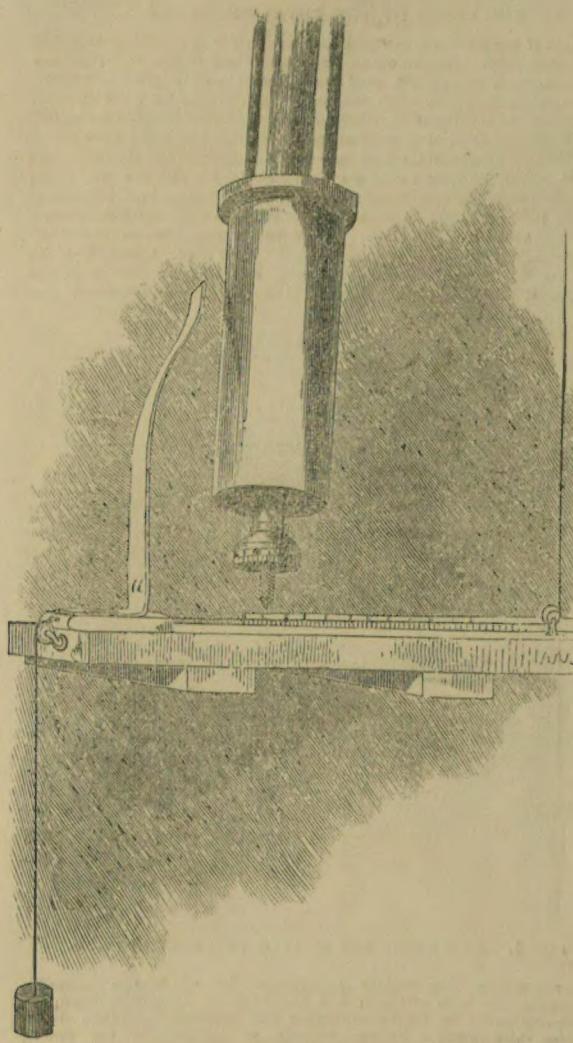


FIG. 3. THE COMPENSATION PENDULUM.

h, seen better in Fig. e, is a hollow cylinder, having three openings, cut about half way through, each at an angle of 120 degrees, in separate planes, and it is firmly secured on the escape wheel, or box, i. To explain this action, it is necessary to keep in mind, that the escape wheel revolves once in every minute, and as it carries on its axis the cylinder, h, it will present an opening every 20 seconds to allow the long teeth, e, to pass through. The teeth of e are always kept pressed against this cylinder, except during the instant of passing from one tooth to the succeeding one; and the pressure of e is communicated from the clock weight through the wheel, and at this junction the clock force terminates, and the auxiliary force (or ball) is wound up at the instant when the succeeding tooth of e, is passing forward to a resting place on the cylinder, h. The internal teeth of d, raise the gravity ball, e, to its maximum height, by means of the small wheel, g, which is seen to act in the inner teeth of d. We have endeavoured to exhibit in a popular manner the circumstance that the impulse is given to the pendulum by the falling of this ball, or, in other words, by gravity, and not by the clock weight, as is the case in the ordinary construction. The pins in the edge of the inner toothed wheel, are impact pins, and the short spring fixed to the pillar, on which it has a circular motion, is the impact spring: the force of impact of the long teeth against the cylinder is regulated; and from the shortness of the impact spring, its elastic force increases in a similar ratio to the momentum of the wheel.

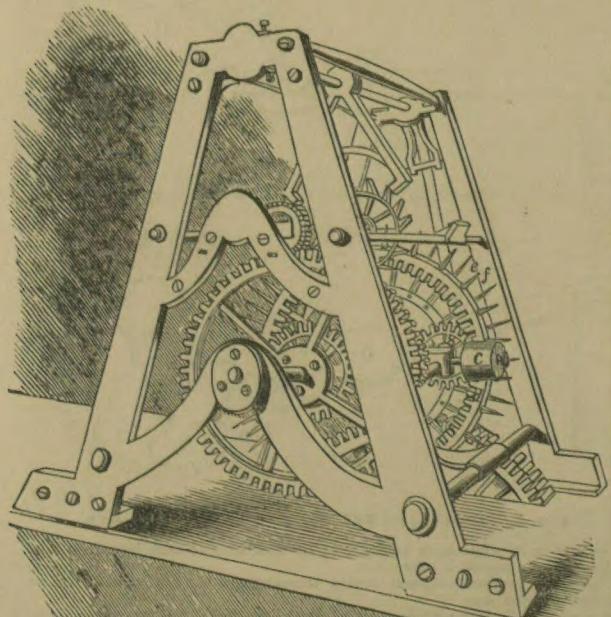


FIG. 4. THE ESCAPEMENT.

Mr. Dent obtained Mr. Airy's approbation of this arrangement; and he at the same time suggested that, in order to strike the first blow of the hour, it would be necessary the hammer should be raised nearly to its greatest height; but as it would have to overcome some obstruction in making the start, Mr. Airy proposed that the end of the hammer tail should be made to rest on a circular part of the lift, concentric with the wheel, or, if possible, that it should have a trifling inclination, so that the weight of the hammer should tend to move forward the wheel-work rather than offer any obstruction. Mr. Airy's very important improvement is seen at a, in Fig. 2; and Fig. 1 shows the position of the hammer before it is raised for the instantaneous fall. By this arrangement the blow struck on the bell is as momentary as the mind is capable of determining.

We have alluded to Mr. Airy's seal in the prosecution of mechanical science, and we have now to notice an invention by him introduced for the first time into

a clock. It is a contrivance by which the clock is kept going, whilst it is being wound up. Harrison was the inventor of the going-force in a chronometer, but from it being contained in a wheel, it was of a very limited power. Mr. Airy, when erecting the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge, required a weight of several hundred pounds to keep the telescope in motion during the time occupied in winding it up, and the means which he then adopted for overcoming the difficulty, has applied, with perfect success, in meeting a similar requirement in the clock. The barrel on which the line pulls is placed in a separate frame from the clock frame, as seen in the large cut; to the end of this frame is fixed the end of the line, which has usually a permanent fastening; and when the re-winding commences, by means of the pinion, which is fixed in the clock frame, the instant the wind-up commences, the end of the line, which is fastened to the end of the frame, instantly pulls round the wheel-work with the same force as when moved by the clock weight: and, as the arrangement is on the principle of the lever, it affords the nicest adjustment in making both powers equal.

The compensation pendulum presented the next difficulty, but, like all others, it was perfectly overcome. Its use is, as the public are aware, to correct the varying temperatures to which the clock must of necessity, in its exposed situation, be subjected. The compensation is effected by the equivalent contraction and expansion of a system of combined rods of zinc and steel: the centre rod is of steel, the whole length of the pendulum; and at the bottom of the pendulum, as shown in Fig. 3, is placed the zinc column. It is evident, that if the rod lengthens downwards by an increase of heat, the column of zinc standing on the nut, perfectly free of the steel rod, will expand upwards. On the top of the column of zinc is fixed a metal cap, d, into which are firmly fixed two steel rods, and at the bottom of them the pendulum-bob, from which it follows that the bob hangs by means of these two rods from the top of the zinc column, and quite independent of the centre rod. The zinc column expanding upwards by an increase of temperature, raises the pendulum-bob, while at the same time the rod lengthens by the increase of heat. It will be seen that the zinc column is shorter than the steel rod, which arises from zinc expanding and contracting more than steel, for equal increments and decrements of heat.

The clock being required to be set to within a fraction of a second, it was found that if the pendulum was stopped by hand, it would be next to impossible to put so large and heavy a mass as nearly four cwt., in motion, to such a small portion of time. Again, the difficulty of setting it, to vibrate in the same plane, as well as to give the usual extent of arc of vibration, rendered it impossible to accomplish the regulation, or, more properly, the "setting it," to the required nicety. Mr. Airy at once suggested an ingenious and simple mode of overcoming the difficulty. He directed the clock to be started at a very small losing rate, and then that a spring, shown at a, Fig. 3, should be brought against the pendulum, by means of a line, in the clock-room, so that it might be made to touch the pendulum slightly, and cause a corresponding gain in the clock, which it does to the minutest fraction of a second. In fact, it affords the means of putting the beats of a great turret clock and a comparing chronometer in coincidence.

The regulation of the pendulum, to bring it nearly to mean time, is effected by a screw at the bottom, taking care that the rate of going is always a losing one. The screw is not afterwards to be moved, but for the regulation of any small portions of time; there are weights prepared to place on each side of the top pendulum-bob. By this plan, there is no occasion, at any time, to stop the pendulum; and the smaller weights will correct with certainty periods of less than a tenth of a second daily. Should the clock gain, the weights are, of course, removed.

We have only to add that Mr. Dent, in making this extraordinary clock, was obliged, like Lord Rosse, in the construction of his telescope, to commence his labours by organising an extensive workshop for the manufacture of the tools necessary for the due performance of the various curious and important works required.

S. S.

THE QUEEN'S STAG HOUNDS.—The Royal Stag Hounds had a bye day on Wednesday, the meet taking place at Salt Hill, at which the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord A. St. Maule, and a field of between fifty and sixty, were present. The celebrated hind Eclipse, upon being uncarried in a field of Mr. Mason's near the Farnham-road, took away towards Burnham, doubling to the right to West Burnham and Farnham Common, crossing to the Beeches, leaving Hall Barn Park to the right, and then on to Holtsprugate. Thence it made away for Penn, doubling round to Loudwater, and was taken at Wycombe Marsh, after an exceedingly fast run, especially to the Beeches, of an hour and a half. In consequence of the sharp frost of the preceding night, the stag was not turned out until one o'clock.

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\* \* \* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANCMANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen, in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Proprietor's signature.—Extract from Dr. Cox's Testimonial:—London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which, while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best Isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from Calve's fat.—Agents in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.



## THE MINNESINGER'S SERENADE.

Written and Composed  
BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

*Andante affettuoso.*

The dew-drop hangs up - on the wil - low, The  
bird of night be-gins to wail, The sun is deep be-neath the bil - low, The moon is up in lus-tre pale; The  
flowers of day are gone to rest, Their life of light is in the west:- Then, O my Light of Love, ap -  
pear! A look will gild each an - xious tear That from my long-ing eyes doth stream, Here  
in the jeal - ous star - light's beam:- The dew-drop hangs up - on the wil - low, The  
bird of night be - gins to wail, The sun is deep be -neath the bil - low, The  
moon is up in lus - tre pale; Oh, come, sweet Mis - tress of the Night! Oh,  
come and bless thy Min - strel Lov - er's sight!

*rall.* *a tempo*

*colla voce* *a tempo*

*p* *rall.* *a tempo*

*rall.*

## THE MINNESINGER'S SERENADE.

(Continued.)

And when upon thy beauty gazing,  
I'll think there's nought on earth beside,  
That's worth thy Minnesinger's praising,  
Thou'll be his only joy and pride;  
My spirit shall not else rejoice  
Than in thy smile and in thy voice:-  
Then, O my Light of Love, appear!  
A look will gild each anxious tear  
That from my longing eyes doth stream,  
Here in the jealous star light's beam:-  
The dew-drop hangs upon the willow,  
The bird of night begins to wail,  
The sun is deep beneath the billow,  
The moon is up in lustre pale;  
Oh, come, sweet Mistress of the Night!  
Oh, come and bless thy Minstrel Lover's sight!

\* The Minnesingers, which literally signifies *love-singers*, flourished in Germany contemporaneously with the eminent Troubadours of Provence, Castile, Catalonia, and Italy.

## NEW MUSIC.

THAT'S MY MARQUESA, a Seguidilla, written and sung by Mr. C. MATHEWS; the music partly composed and adapted by T. GERMAN REED. Reed and Sons, High-street, Islington.

A very pleasant melody, well harmonised. The different accents, however, on the words "Marquesa" and "Rosa," mar the rhythm, and make more nonsense of the words than they would have otherwise proved to be. We never heard of doves having blue eyes before Mr. Mathews informs us of the fact (?) in the second verse of this Seguidilla; and, moreover, we do not think that they are to be often found in Spain,

"Mongst the Moor-tinted maidens of that clime."

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Many thanks to J. Kling, Esq., for his problems. "A Loner of Chess" and "Rook."—The Chess Studies by George Walker is published at 10s. 6d.

"M. L. C. C." information is correct. The problem is by "Greco," and was not quoted as an original problem.

"A. B. C."—The King cannot castle when in check.

The following game played at Vienna between Napoleon and the Automaton Chess Player must be considered more as a curiosity than as an example of a well contested game. Judging from the specimen before us, the great general does not appear to have been very *au fait* at this mimic game of war. Contrary to the rule laid down by the proprietor of the Automaton, Napoleon, who played with the black pieces, insisted on having the first move.

## BLACK.

1. K P 2 sq
2. Q to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th
4. K Kt to King's 2nd
5. Q Rook's P 1 sq
6. Castles
7. Q to her 3rd
8. K R P 1 square
9. Q takes Bp
10. Q to King's sq
11. K Bp to his Q Kt 3d
12. K to Rook's 2nd
13. K Kts P 1 sq
14. K to his Kt 2d
15. Rook takes Kt
16. Q P 1
17. Rook to his sq
18. King to his B sq
19. King to his 2d

## WHITE.

1. K P 2 sq
2. Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K Kt to B 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th
5. Q P 1 sq
6. Q B to adv. K Kt 4th
7. K Kt to K R 4th
8. Q Bp takes Kt
9. K Kt to adv. K B 4th
10. Q Kt to adv. Q 4th
11. K Kt takes adv. K R P (checks)
12. Q to adv. K R 4th
13. Q Kt checks K and Q
14. Kt takes Q checking
15. Q to adv. K Kt's 4th
16. Bp takes K B P
17. Queen takes Kt's P and checks
18. Bp to adv. Q 4th
19. Mate in four moves

Solution to our last.

## WHITE.

1. Q to adv. K's sq checking
2. Rook to adv. Q Kt 2nd and Queen covers checks
3. K Rook checks at adv. K Kt 2d Queen takes K Rook
4. Queen checks at adv. K Kt 3d King to Rook's sq \*
5. K B P takes Q and checks. King to Kt's sq
6. K R P 1 sq and mates.

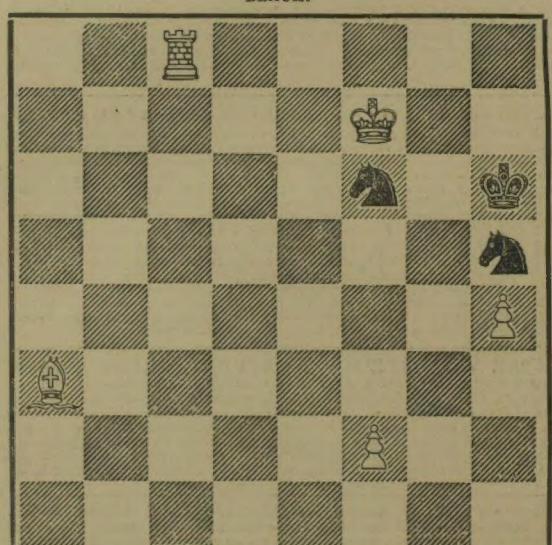
\* If King moves to Kt's square, white moves K R P 1 sq and mates with K B's Pawn.

## PROBLEM.

(From "La Palamede." Number just received)

White to mate in four moves.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

N.B. a Problem by J. Kling, Esq., will appear in the next number.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant for the reduction of postage between England and Belgium, in pursuance of the treaty recently entered into with that country. After the 1st of December there is to be one uniform postage of 8d. on all letters sent from this country to Belgium, not exceeding half an ounce in weight. Letters may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender, but such sender is not to have the option of paying the British postage thereof only, and leaving the foreign postage to be paid in Belgium. The same postage is to be charged on letters transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies through Belgium. The charge is to be progressive for letters exceeding half an ounce. British newspapers may be sent from the United Kingdom to Belgium free. On newspapers published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, the charge is to be 1d. each. There also is to be the following charges:—Printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in the United Kingdom, and sent thence direct to Belgium, 1d. each; printed prices-current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange published in Belgium, and sent thence direct to any part of the United Kingdom, 1d. each; British newspapers sent from the United Kingdom to her Majesty's colonies, or foreign countries, through Belgium, 2d. each.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1844.